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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE HEALTH OF
HARTLEPOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1972



H. C. MILLIGAN

M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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INDEX

Ambulance Service ..	55, 56	Maternity and Child Welfare :—	
Area	13	Ante-Natal Care	36-40
Area Comparability Factors ..	14	Ante-Natal Clinic ..	36-40
Births	7, 13-16	Dental Treatment	42
Births—Congenital Defects	62-63	Infant Welfare Centres ..	38-40
Birth Rates	7, 13-15	Nurseries and Child Minders	
Cancer Deaths ..	7, 22-23	Regulations Act, 1948 ..	37
Cancer of Lung ..	22-23	Nursing Homes	37
Chiropody Service	61	Welfare Foods	41
Cremations	59		
Community Nursing Services	8, 43-51	Medical Examinations	59
Deaths ..	7, 14, 21-27, 57	Midwifery	43-46
Death Rates ..	7, 14, 21-27, 57	Morbidity Statistics	64-65
Exfoliative Cytology	37		
Family Planning	35	Neo-natal Mortality ..	13-14, 17-20
Geriatric Visiting Service	8, 61		
Health Committee	11	Peri-natal Mortality ..	7, 13-14, 18-20
Health Education ..	60, 82	Play Groups ..	37
Health Visiting ..	46-48	Population	6, 13-14
Hearing Test Clinic	37	Post Neo-natal Mortality	7, 18-20
Home Nursing ..	49-51	Premature Births	15-16
Immunisation:	52-54	Premature Infant Deaths ..	16
Diphtheria	52	Product of the Penny Rate ..	13
Measles	52	Rateable Value	13
Poliomyelitis ..	52-53	Respiratory Diseases	23
Infant Mortality	7, 13-14, 17-20, 45		
Infant Mortality Rates	7, 13-14, 17-20, 45		
Infectious Diseases ..	28-34, 82		
Maternal Mortality ..	14, 23		

Sanitary Circumstances :—

Abattoir	101-102
Agriculture Act, 1956 ..	88
Animals—Diseases of	66, 73
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	88
Atmospheric Pollution	89-95
Caravans	84
Chemical Sampling and Milk Testing	73-75
Complaints ..	80, 98
Condemned Food ..	98
Disinfection and Disinfestation	97
Export Certificates ..	79
Factories Act, 1961	103
Food and Drugs ..	66, 80, 99-100
Food Hygiene ..	76-79
Hairdressers	88
Housing	68-73
Housing Act 1969	70
Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	71
Ice-cream	75
Improvement Grants	67, 72
Industrial Pollution	67, 89
Infectious Diseases	82
Knacker's Yard	73
Legal Proceedings ..	71, 80
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963	75
Meat Inspection ..	73
Milk and Dairies ..	73-75
Noise	73

Offensive Trades	84
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act ..	67, 85-88
Pet Animals Act	88
Poultry Inspection ..	75-76
Prevention of damage by Pests	79, 97
Rag Flock Act	88
Rent Act, 1957/68 ..	70
Report	66-67
Sanitary Inspection ..	68
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	89
Slaughterhouses ..	73
Slum Clearance ..	67, 69-70
Smoke Control ..	67, 89-95
Swimming Baths ..	82
Water Supply ..	81

School Health Service Annual Report ..	105-137
Staff	8-12, 67, 111-112
Stillbirths	13, 17, 45

Tuberculosis :—

B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	58
Deaths and Death Rates ..	57
Notified Cases	57
Report—Dr. D. J. Brewer ..	57

Vaccination :—

Measles	52
Rubella ..	54
Venereal Disease ..	28, 33-34
Visiting	61
Vital Statistics	6-8, 13-14

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1972

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Road,

Hartlepool.

August, 1973.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Hartlepool.*

I have the honour to submit my sixth Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough of Hartlepool for the year 1972.

At the time of writing this introduction we are within 12 months of the reorganisation of the National Health Service. Coincidentally with this reorganisation comes the reorganisation of Local Government and with it the disappearance of the office of Medical Officer of Health.

It has been said from time to time that many M.O.H.'s Annual Reports are of little interest to the lay person, that they contain a mass of statistics which many find difficult to comprehend and have difficulty in relating them to the contemporary health and social scene. For my part I have always taken the view that accurate statistics collected locally can be presented in such a way as to enlighten elected members and through them the general public on issues of local importance and particularly the impact of national policies on the development of local services.

The first report from the Medical Officer of Health for West Hartlepool appeared in 1889 covering the year 1888 and ever since that date a regular series of annual reports have set out the history of developments of Health and Social Services in this town. I would like to think that they form a useful body of data on which a history of the town's Health and Social Services



could be compiled. It would be erroneous to imagine, however that these reports were merely a chronicle of happenings in the past. From time to time they have been pointers as to how services should be developed in the future, and while it is at present unclear how community involvement with the Health Service will continue I am certainly of the opinion that some form of annual commentary should continue to be made, not simply as a record of the past but as an indication of the direction of future developments. Whilst the National Health Service is to become wholly centrally financed and directed, such direction must be interpreted in the light of local needs and circumstances.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population was 97,160 as compared with 97,110 in 1971, an increase of only 50 despite the fact of an excess of births over deaths of 671. This shows a considerable population loss by migration.

Many young people leave the town each year to seek further training elsewhere, and although the employment situation improved in 1972, the unemployment rate was such as to influence the population movement out of the town. Another important factor was the lack of land for private housing development particularly in the northern end of the town and the position is not likely to improve until the northern drainage scheme is completed.

As has been said unemployment was still high during the year, but there was a shortage of skilled labour in the building industry. The up-turn in economic activity during 1972 posed serious problems for Hartlepool. The town has still a higher than average proportion of unskilled labour, new enterprises are therefore welcome, but where there is a prospect of excessive pollution or noise this calls for a thorough appraisal of the project from the planning point of view. In a period such as 1972 when economic recovery was on the way following a severe depression, careful judgement is required in scrutinising new industry to seek a suitable balance between the provision of jobs and the preservation of amenity in the area.

The population as a whole is much more pollution conscious and rightly so, but the economy of the district lacks a sufficiently broad base and is excessively vulnerable to fluctuations in the economic cycle. There is a desperate need for more white collar jobs not only in Hartlepool but in the whole of the North East Region and indeed until imbalance between unskilled labour on the one hand and skilled and clerical on the other is significantly altered the prospect of long term stability of employment must remain doubtful.

The birth rate of 15 per 1,000 population was the lowest since the second world war. Illegitimate births comprised 11% of the total and the incidence of premature births at 5.1 per cent was the lowest ever recorded and exerted an extremely favourable impact on the infant mortality rate. 29 infants died in the first year of life which gives an infant mortality of 20 per 1,000 live births. This is substantially better than last year (28 per 1,000 live births) and equals the 1970 figure.

The still birth rate of 10 per 1,000 live and still births, is the lowest ever recorded. Perinatal mortality, that is to say still births together with deaths in the first 7 days of life was 18 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with 22 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This statistic is regarded as an extremely sensitive index of the efficiency of the maternity services. The perinatal mortality rate was below the national average during the period 1965-69, and the fact that it is again below the average in 1972 must give profound satisfaction to all concerned. The most disappointing feature of 1972 was the post neo-natal mortality rate of 9.6 per 1,000 live births compared with England and Wales figure of 5.7. There were in this specific age group 1-12 months, 14 deaths in 1972, four of which were ascribable to the sudden infant death syndrome, a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 live births. This compares with the figure 2.93 in 1971 and an average of 3 per 1,000 in the decade 1960-69.

Sudden death in infancy continues to claim one third of all deaths in this specific age group, and occurs much more frequently in lower income groups. It appears to have been very little affected by the environmental improvements which have taken place in the past 15 years.

Total deaths were 1,130 which was the highest figure since 1969, a year in which there was a sharp outbreak of influenza. National statistics show that the average expectation of life for those over the age of 65 is not significantly increasing but more people are reaching the age of 65. It is perhaps interesting to look at the number of people in Hartlepool over the last six years who fail to reach the age of 65 as shown in the following table.

YEAR	No. deaths Persons aged under 1 year	No. deaths Persons aged 1—44	No. deaths Persons aged 45—64	Deaths 45-64	
				Cor. H.D.	B. Ca.
1972	29	60	274	88	35
1971	48	56	222	55	27
1970	33	69	216	53	26
1969	33	62	269	71	23
1968	39	74	261	56	37
1967	26	73	264	75	31
totals	208	394	1,506	398	179

On average 35 persons died in the first year of life and a further 66 died between the age of 1—44, 251 died in the age group 45—64. On average 66 each year die from coronary heart disease and 30 from lung cancer; 62% of these deaths are males. We know that mortality from bronchial carcinoma is

directly influenced by smoking, we also know that the mortality from coronary artery disease is materially aggravated by smoking. It is, therefore, not an unreasonable assumption that between 60 and 65 deaths per year in this age group are a result of cigarette smoking.

Considerable time was taken up during the year preparing for the reorganisation of the Health Service to be brought into operation in April, 1974. Increasing hospital costs have shown the need to use hospital beds more effectively and to do this hospital care and domiciliary care must be brought together. Broadly speaking the aim of the Health Service Reorganisation is to provide a continuous caring service staffed by nurses, backed up by ancillary and supporting services. A service in which Doctors intervene at strategic points. Hartlepool is reasonably favourably placed in so far as over 76% of the population served by the hospital district is within the present County Borough boundaries. Close co-operation already exists with the hospital services in the field of planned early discharge from hospital and in the attachment of local authority nursing staff to consultant out-patient clinics. Pre-registration Nurse training under the 1969 syllabus with its facility for taking a community nursing option as part of training is well under way. The attachment scheme between community nurses and general practitioners has been commented upon in previous reports, and continues to operate satisfactorily. There is however a need for more and better middle management training towards the aims of an integrated Health Service and there is a need to seek a more effective commitment to prevention. Particularly so is this seen in the care of the elderly, where an effective care service must of necessity seek out the vulnerable groups in the elderly population; these include those living alone or recently bereaved, those substantially handicapped, and those recently discharged from hospital. A system of community care must pay particular attention to the health of people living independently in the community, particularly to ensure that the sight, hearing and mobility are not unduly impaired. There is obviously much benefit to be derived by the introduction of preventive clinics designed to screen such vulnerable groups, and it is hoped to make some progress in this direction during 1973. In this work the task is made easier by the fact that a regular domiciliary visiting service for the elderly by State Registered Nurses has in fact been in operation since 1967 in Hartlepool, and in the former West Hartlepool since 1958.

One of the first concerns of a unified health service must be a review of terminal care. Such a review must take into account those who actually give terminal care, how supportive services are used and where serious gaps exist. At present district nurses attend about 30% of all domiciliary deaths, and this figure has fluctuated very little in the past few years, but 67% of all domiciliary deaths from malignant disease have had the services of the district nurse, and this figure appears to be on the increase.

For the Social Services Department 1972 was a year of settling down after the reorganisation. This reorganisation, of course, carried a commitment to uncover areas of need. It was perhaps not sufficiently realised that such a commitment inevitably diverts resources from the care of those whose needs are already known, hence the widespread plea for more resources to be spent on social services. The other unfortunate tendency which the generic approach favoured by the Seeborn Committee has produced is towards a dilution of specialised skills. For many years staff with mental nursing experience were

employed as mental welfare officers and they continued to be used by consultants in psychiatry as community psychiatric nurses performing after care including social work. The Seebomh reorganisation has transformed the mental welfare officer into a generic social worker and the community nursing aspect of mental illness after care will have been lost unless psychiatric nurses continue to operate as part of the after care service. It is hoped to bridge this gap during 1973 by the attachment to groups of general practitioners of community psychiatric nurses on a ratio of one to 25 thousand patients. These nurses will attend consultant out-patient clinics, undertake psychiatric nursing after care in the community and form links with the Social Services Department.

In the field of environmental health during 1972 there was a considerable amount of work done on housing improvement. It is highly appropriate that at this time of reorganisation of the National Health Service that there should be an increase in allocation of resources for this work. The success of reorganisation will depend on the provision of community care in the districts, and housing improvements can make a substantial contribution together with aids and adaptations provided through the Social Services Department.

Mr. Emerson also comments in greater detail in his report on the considerable progress over the years in the development of Clean Air in zones, which have made such a substantial contribution to environmental amenity. The introduction of new industry as has been mentioned earlier poses problems for the Public Health Inspector in his new role as Environmental Health Officer and this demands close partnership with the Planning Department in siting of new industry. It has often been said that doctors bury their mistakes whilst planners have to live with theirs. The public wants full employment but not the material discomforts produced by hasty and ill advised planning. The Environmental Health Officer of the future must play an important role in the corporate planning process.

STAFF

During the year considerable reorganisation took place within the department with the setting up of the Social Services Department and the preparation for the 1974 reorganisation. In July, 1972, Mr. J. S. Holland retired from the post of Chief Administrative Officer which he had occupied for over 16 years. Whilst primarily concerned with the welfare and care of the elderly, he also held the responsibility as Chief Administrative Officer within the department in supervising the work of the mental health section of the Health Department. He was in fact the principal day to day co-ordinator of services and a tower of strength to the field work staff. The people of Hartlepool owe a great deal to the conscientiousness and devoted service of Mr. Holland, and the grateful thanks from all members of staff go out to him on his retirement. Over the past 15 years the successful co-ordination of all sections of the Health and Welfare Department was due in no small measure to the two stalwarts Mr. Emerson, Chief Public Health Inspector and Mr. J. S. Holland, Chief Administrative Officer.

Dr. B. C. Bardalai resigned his appointment on obtaining a post in his native Assam, and was replaced by Dr. A. H. Young, Senior Assistant Medical Officer in the department. Mr. E. C. Carroll who for many years was concerned

with the preparation of these annual reports was appointed Chief Administrative Officer in the Social Services Department and his replacement as Chief Clerk in the Health Department was taken by Mr. G. A. Taylor who took up his duties on 31st July.

I should like to extend my thanks to all members of the staff who have carried on with their duties so well in spite of so much upheaval in reorganisation. I extend my thanks to all chief officers for their guidance and help at all times and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their forbearance and support in what was for the department a most difficult and unsettling year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. MILLIGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1972-73

THE MAYOR, (Ald. Mrs. E. Sprintall)	Coun. KAISER, B.Sc., Dip.Ed.
Alderman JERVIS, J.P.	Coun. KESTER
Alderman POUNDER, M.B.E., T.D.	Coun. KIER
Alderman T. TAYLOR	Coun. Mrs. KYTE-POWELL
Coun. BRAMLEY	Coun. Mrs. PARK
Coun. Mrs. BROMBY	Coun. STOTT
Coun. Mrs. BURTON	Coun. Mrs. TAYLOR
Coun. GARDNER (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Coun. THOMPSON, J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>)
	Coun. Mrs. WATSON

Co-opted members: Dr. SIMPSON, Dr. WELCH,

STAFF

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1972)

MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Port Health
Medical Officer and Crematorium Referee

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer,
and Deputy Port Health Medical Officer

A. H. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer

G. N. SINGH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

Vacancy

Vacancy

J. CRABB, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Part-time, Port Health)

K. M. KIRBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Employed on a Sessional Basis)

W. R. McKENZIE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

,, ,, ,, ,,

D. A. REECE, M.B., B.S.

,, ,, ,, ,,

E. O. STRAIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

,, ,, ,, ,,

Chest Physician—

D. J. BREWER, M.B., M.R.C.P.E.

Consultant Obstetrician—

L. A. CRUTTENDEN, F.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Anaesthetist

H. G. SAUNDERS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

C. J. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.

Aural Surgeon—

V. H. OSWAL, F.R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer—

Mrs. J. M. ATKINSON, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers—

Mrs. J. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

(Employed on a sessional basis)

Mrs. J. M. SIM, L.D.S.

,, ,, ,, ,,

Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector—

R. EMERSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Nursing Officer—

Miss I. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

Area (Acres)	12,186
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1972)	97,160
Rateable Value (1st April, 1972)	£4,487,218
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st March, 1972)	£44,465

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births — Legitimate	712	583	1,295
Illegitimate	94	66	160
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	806	649	1,455
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population	Crude	15.0
	Adjusted	15.5

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	11.0
--	------

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths — Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	7	8	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	10.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,470

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Infant Deaths			
under one year of age — Legitimate	14	11	25
Illegitimate	1	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	15	14	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	20.00
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	19.00
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	25.00

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neo-Natal Deaths			
under 4 weeks of age — Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	9	6	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Total Infant Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	10.00
--	-------

Early Neo-natal Deaths	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
under the age of one week — Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	7	5	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Total Infant Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births	8.00
--	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18.00
--	-------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	—
----------------------------	---

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	—
---	---

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL DEATHS (All Ages)	598	532	1,130

Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident PopulationCrude	11.6
Adjusted	14.0

Area Comparability FactorBirths	1.03
Deaths	1.21

POPULATION

The mid-year population of the County Borough, in accordance with the Registrar-General's estimate was 97,160.

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,455 equal to a crude birth rate of 15.0 per 1,000 population.

The rate for England and Wales was 14.8 which can be compared with an adjusted rate for Hartlepool of 15.5.

BIRTH RATE 1969-72

Years	Hartlepool		England & Wales
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Birth Rate
1969	1,747	17.70	16.3
1970	1,636	16.70	16.0
1971	1,707	17.60	16.0
1972	1,455	15.00	14.8

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS DURING 1972

Ward	No. of Births	Percentage of Total Births
Seaton Carew	153	10
Fens	168	12
Rossmere	73	5
Owton	119	8
Rift House	84	6
Brinkburn	85	6
Grange	93	6
Park	56	4
Jackson	142	10
Throston	48	3
Stranton	100	7
Dyke House	96	7
Brus	72	5
Hart	59	4
St. Hilda	107	7

There were 160 illegitimate live births representing 11% of the total live births.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Premature births notified during 1972 were 76. The survival rate of these infants in the year under review showed 88.2 % surviving the first 28 days.

Details of the notifications of premature live and stillbirths are Shown in the following table:—

Year	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Totals			Born in hospital	Born at home	Totals
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
1972	74	8	65	—	—	—	2	—	2	76	8	67	9	—	9
1971	118	3	101	1	1	2	2	—	2	121	4	117	10	1	11
1970	100	8	88	3	—	2	1	—	1	104	8	91	13	—	13
1969	125	8	113	3	—	3	4	—	4	132	8	120	14	1	15

STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.

During the year there were 15 stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths for Hartlepool being (10.00) as compared with (12.00) for England and Wales.

The perinatal mortality rate is 18 as against 22 for England and Wales.

The table below gives a clearer indication of the position regarding stillbirths and perinatal mortality over the past four years.

YEAR	Total Number of stillbirths	Deaths in the first week	Total perinatal deaths
1969	24	17	41
1970	27	19	46
1971	27	21	48
1972	15	12	27

YEAR	No. of stillbirths registered during the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths		No. of stillbirths along with the No. of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths during the same year	
	Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate	
	Hartlepool	England & Wales	Hartlepool	England & Wales
1969	13.5	13.0	23.2	23.0
1970	16.0	13.0	28.0	23.0
1971	16.0	12.0	28.0	22.0
1972	10.0	12.0	18.0	22.0

INFANT MORTALITY

A total of 29 infants whose parents were normally resident in the County Borough died during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 20.0 as compared with 17.0 for England and Wales.

The figures relating to infant mortality over the past four years are given in the table below.

Infant Mortality Rates 1969-72

YEAR	Hartlepool			England & Wales Rate
	Births	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
1969	1,747	33	18.89	18.0
1970	1,636	33	20.00	18.0
1971	1,707	48	28.00	18.0
1972	1,455	29	20.00	17.0

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

There were 15 deaths of infants under 4 weeks giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.0 compared with the rate of 12.0 for England and Wales.

14 children died between the ages of one month and twelve months giving a post neo-natal mortality rate of 9.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.7 for England and Wales.

Further details concerning infant mortality are given in the following tables:—

YEAR	Number of Infant Deaths			
	Total Infant Deaths	Deaths in the early neo-natal period	Deaths in the neo-natal period	Deaths in the post neo-natal period
1969	33	17	20	13
1970	33	19	21	12
1971	48	21	30	18
1972	29	12	15	14

YEAR	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births in Hartlepool and England & Wales			
	Neo-Natal Mortality		Post Neo-Natal Mortality	
	Hartlepool	England & Wales	Hartlepool	England & Wales
1969	11.45	12.0	7.4	6.0
1970	13.00	12.0	7.0	6.0
1971	18.00	12.0	10.0	6.0
1972	10.00	12.0	9.6	5.7

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes to which the deaths of children under one year of age were attributed are shown below, the figures in parenthesis being the percentages for 1971.

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	4	14	(4)
Meningitis	1	3	(4)
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	7	(4)
Pneumonia	6	21	(13)
Congenital Anomalies	5	17	(28)
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	7	24	(19)
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	14	(14)
Meningococcal Infections			(2)
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			(2)
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases			(2)
Cerebrovascular Diseases			(2)
Other Diseases of the Digestive System			(2)
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System			(2)
All other Accidents			(2)

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 mth & under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in insti- tutions
Enteritis & Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	2
Meningitis.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	6	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	5	5
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	13	—	1	1	15	4	7	3	—	29	21
CERTIFIED	13	—	1	1	15	4	7	3	—	29	21

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

Cause of Death	Seaton	Fens	Ross- mere	Owton	Rift House	Brink- burn	Grange	Park	Jackson	Thros- ton	Stran- ton	Dyke House	Brus	Hart	St. Hilda
Enteritis & Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	1	1	1	4	—	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	3	—	4

DEATHS

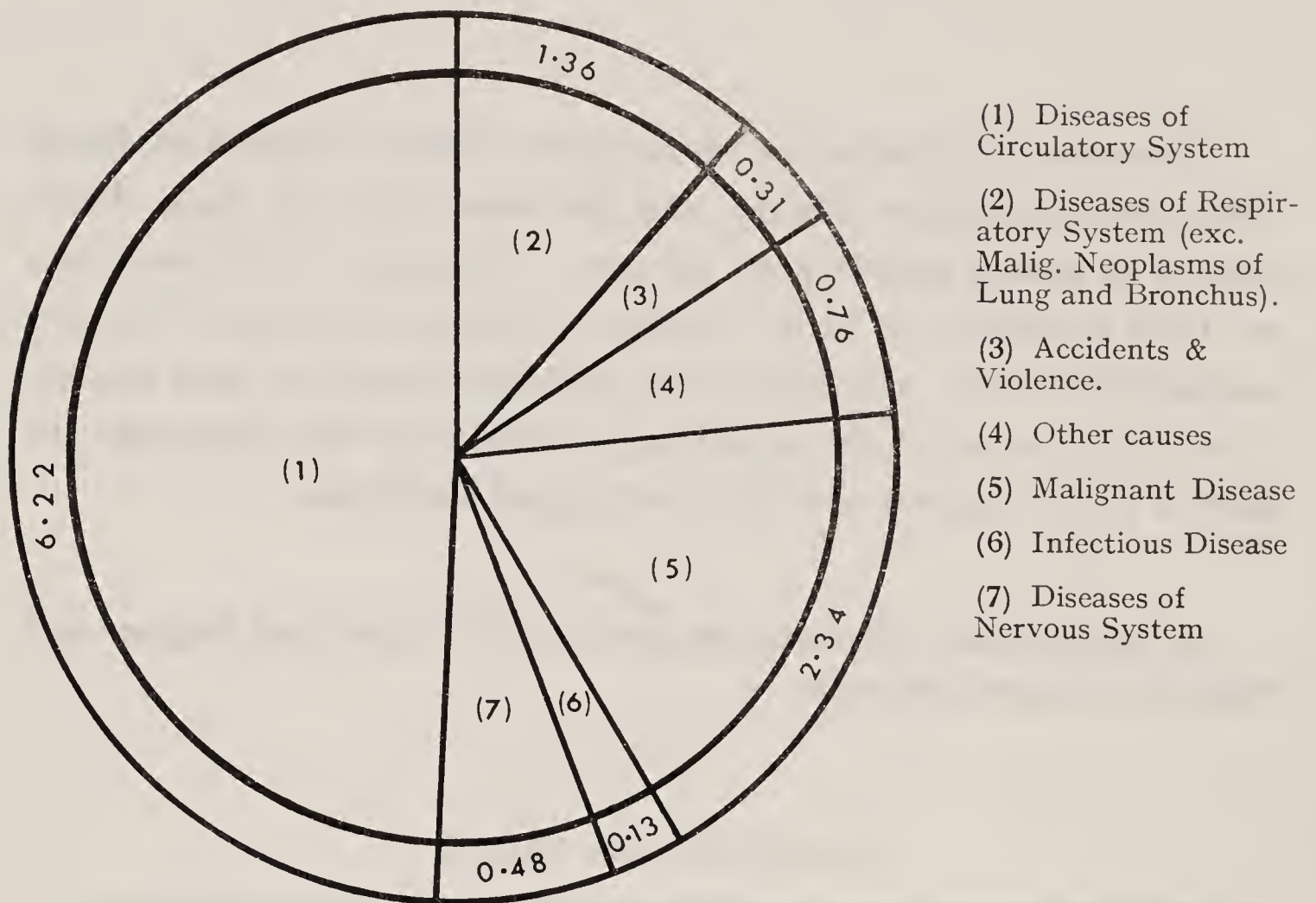
There were 1,130 deaths of residents in the County Borough Area during 1972 of which 532 were females and 598 males, 767 of these deaths occurred in persons aged 65 years and over. This gives a crude death rate per 1,000 population of 11.6. If this is corrected by use of the area comparability factor, supplied by the Registrar-General to take account of the age structure of the population, in relation to that nationally, the figure is 14.0, compared with 12.1 for England and Wales.

In the table below the rates are given for Hartlepool and England and Wales for the past four years:—

DEATH RATES 1969-72

Year	Hartlepool		England & Wales
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.	
1969	1,139	11.5	11.9
1970	999	10.2	11.7
1971	1,036	10.6	11.6
1972	1,130	11.6	12.1

The following diagram gives a clearer indication of the principal causes of death during the year, together with the death rates per 1,000 estimated resident population.



TOTAL DEATH RATE 11.6 PER 1,000 POPULATION.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

During 1972 there were 227 deaths attributable to malignant neoplasms. The rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 2.34. Cancer Deaths comprised 20.9%.

Deaths attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus were 67 during the year under review which gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population of 0.69.

Statistics relating to cancer deaths over the past four years are set out below:—

CANCER DEATHS 1969-72

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of total deaths
1969	210	123	87	2.13	1,136	18.49
1970	191	106	85	1.95	999	19.11
1971	217	126	91	2.09	1,036	20.90
1972	227	131	96	2.34	1,130	20.09

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 population		
1969	58	—	0.59
1970	48	—	0.49
1971	66	—	0.66
1972	67	—	0.69

In the following table deaths from cancer are analysed by location, sex and age.

CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Age		Under 35		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		Over 75		Total 1972		Total 1971	
	Sex		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Buccal Cavity, etc	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	2	1	3		
Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	3		
Stomach.....	—	—	1	—	3	1	8	3	10	6	5	6	27	16	16	7		
Intestine	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	4	3	7	11	12	21	8		
Larynx	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	5	1		
Lung and Bronchus.....	1	—	3	—	7	2	20	6	20	3	4	1	55	12	54	12		
Breast.....	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	16	—	12		
Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	7		
Prostate.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	6	—		
Other Parts	4	3	3	1	4	2	4	5	8	12	5	4	28	27	21	38		
TOTALS.....	6	4	8	3	16	11	37	20	44	34	20	24	131	96	126	91		

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

During 1972 there were 133 deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from maternal causes during 1972.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS							75 & over
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	
Enteritis & Other Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory Syst.	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm:--	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Buccal Cavity	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	11
Oesophagus	43	—	—	—	1	1	6	5	10
Stomach	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Intestine	3	—	—	—	—	4	35	23	5
Larynx	67	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	3
Lung & Bronchus	16	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
Breast	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostate	9	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	—
Leukaemia	46	—	—	1	2	6	11	17	9
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Diabetes Mellitus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Avitaminoses etc.,.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Multiple Sclerosis	20	2	—	—	—	—	6	5	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	21	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Hypertensive Disease.....	315	—	—	—	—	11	88	103	113
Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	25
Other forms of Heart Disease....	189	—	—	—	—	1	20	40	128
Cerebrovascular Disease.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Influenza	46	6	—	—	—	3	5	13	19
Pneumonia	70	—	—	—	—	2	16	23	29
Bronchitis and Emphysema.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Asthma.....	10	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5
Other Diseases of Digestive Syst.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous tissue.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	8	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Congenital Anomalies	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury, difficult labour, etc.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms & Ill Defined Condit.	14	—	2	—	3	4	2	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7
All other accidents	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
All other external causes	1,130	29	3	1	12	44	274	320	447

THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS

Cause of Death	Total Deaths	WARDS														
		Fens	Ross- mere	Owton	Seaton	Park	R. House	Br'burn	Stran- ton	Grange	Jackson	Thros- ton	D. House	St. Hilda	Brus	Hart
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity etc. ...	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oesophagus	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stomach	43	—	3	1	—	4	3	3	1	6	6	3	4	5	4	—
Intestine	23	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Larynx	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lung and Bronchus	67	3	2	10	5	5	3	4	2	7	3	2	6	5	6	4
Breast	16	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	—
Uterus	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1
Prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Leukaemia	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	46	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	4	7	4	1	4	3	3
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Avitaminosis etc.,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Sclerosis	6	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	20	1	3	—	2	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	2	1	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	11	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hypertensive Disease	21	1	3	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	3	2	3	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease	315	4	26	23	23	23	24	17	17	29	18	21	27	25	22	16
Other forms of Heart Disease	29	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	—	3	—	3	3	3	—	2
Cerebrovascular Disease	189	3	11	11	9	13	8	11	7	20	11	12	20	15	29	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	40	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	3	2	3	5	1	4	3
Influenza	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	46	1	3	3	1	5	1	5	2	5	4	2	5	3	3	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	70	2	8	7	2	6	2	3	5	5	2	3	9	8	8	—
Asthma	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Peptic Ulcer	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	14	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
All other accidents	13	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2
All Other External Causes	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL DEATHS	1,130	36	77	78	68	87	62	62	63	110	72	64	102	91	106	52

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VENEREAL DISEASE

(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) numbered 271 and of these only two cases received hospital treatment. Measles notifications totalled 224 leaving 47 notifications of other forms of infections. The tables below give further details of notifications during 1972 :—

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	No. of such cases treated in hospital
Measles	224	1
Scarlet Fever	28	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Dysentery	10	—
Food Poisoning	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Infective Jaundice	4	—
Total	271	2

Disease	Hospital						Total
	Gr'ntully Mat.Hme	Brierton Hospital	General Hospital	Cameron Hospital	S.Hilda's Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total			1		1		2

SCARLET FEVER

28 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year under review, 12 being in respect of children under 5 years.

WHOOPING COUGH

1 case of whooping cough was reported during 1972. In respect of a child under one year of age.

MEASLES

Of the 224 notified cases of measles, 157 were in respect of children under the age of 5 years and 66 were children aged between 5 and 9 years, and the 1 remaining case belonged to the 10—14 year age group.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—SHOWING INCIDENCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	146	37	16	5	5	4	1	4	—	1	—	5	224
Scarlet Fever.....	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	12	28
Whooping Cough..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Infective													
Jaundice.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Dysentery.....	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia													10
Neonatorum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	154	46	17	7	6	6	3	5	1	5	3	18	271

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

Disease	At all ages	Age Group Distribution												
		Age un-known	Under 1	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Measles	224	—	15	29	37	42	34	66	1	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	28	—	—	1	2	3	6	13	1	1	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Infective Jaundice	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	
Dysentery.....	10	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals.....	271	—	16	31	42	47	40	82	3	1	2	3	4	—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

WARD DISTRIBUTION

Disease	Total	Ward Un- known	Fens	Ross- mere	Owt'n	Sea- ton	Park	Rift House	Brink- burn	Stran- ton	Gr'nge	Jack- son	Thros- ton	Dyke House	St. Hilda	Brus	Hart
Measles.....	224	—	24	16	21	16	26	6	12	10	12	9	6	21	8	27	10
Scarlet Fever	28	—	2	5	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	2	3	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	271	—	28	21	28	18	27	8	12	13	14	16	9	27	10	30	10

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am grateful to Dr. E. Campbell, Consultant Venereologist, for submitting the incidence of venereal disease cases treated at the General Hospital, Hartlepool and at the Special Treatment Department, Middlesbrough General Hospital, during 1972.

Table 1 NEW CASES – 1972

Hospital	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea	Other Genital Infections	Other Con's.
	Primary & Secondary	Other			
Hartlepool General Hosp.	—	1	35	33	42
Middlesbrough General	1	—	28	26	43
TOTAL	1	1	63	59	85

The special treatment Clinic at the General Hospital is part of the Venereal Disease service of Teesside area, which covers parts of South Durham, the North Riding of Yorkshire and includes the County Boroughs of Teesside, Darlington and Hartlepool.

Owing to the travelling problems involved and the fact also that account cannot be given for those members of the public who seek treatment or advice from General Practitioners, it may well be that the actual incidence of venereal disease will be 30-50% higher than the reported figures. In recent years it has proved difficult to staff clinics at Stockton and Hartlepool and the service fell to a low level. Eventually the male clinic at Hartlepool was closed at the end of June, 1972, as advertisements for male staff brought no response. In order to cope with Hartlepool residents an extra session has been created at the Middlesbrough Clinic.

Table 2.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE TEES-SIDE CLINICS 1972

Local Health Authority. (Area.)	Total New Patients	No. of cases during the year					
		Syphilis		Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions		
		Primary & Secondary	Other Stages				
Teesside	1427 (1400)	25 (14)	6 (3)	461 (506)	935 (877)		
Darlington	330 (214)	2 (1)	2 (—)	92 (64)	234 (149)		
Hartlepool	209 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	63 (65)	144 (123)		
Co. Durham	312 (297)	1 (1)	2 (2)	65 (80)	244 (214)		
N. Riding, Yorks.	195 (233)	3 (2)	2 (—)	30 (45)	160 (186)		
Merchant Seaman. Commonwealth	193 (280)	3 (1)	— (—)	49 (106)	141 (173)		
Citizens	38 (60)	— (—)	— (1)	17 (27)	21 (32)		
Aliens	22 (17)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (8)	16 (9)		
Others	33 (51)	— (—)	— (—)	11 (15)	22 (36)		
Totals	2759 (2740)	35 (19)	13 (6)	794 (916)	1917 (1799)		

1971 totals in brackets

Table 2 shows the consolidated report for the Teesside clinics in 1972. It will be seen that whilst over the whole of Teesside there has been a rise in the number of syphilis cases treated at Teesside clinics there has been a slight fall in the number of cases of gonorrhoea.

For some years the National press has been commenting on the rise in the incidence of gonorrhoea amongst the teenage population, particular attention has been stressed on the number of young girls found to be infected. Until 1969 this was not noticeable within this area. Since then, however, the local trend has followed the national pattern and though a fall in the total number of cases of gonorrhoea occurred during 1972 the number of teenagers attending the Clinics with the disease continues to rise.

With increasing publicity, more people are becoming aware of the facilities offered by the Special Treatment Clinic and a greater number of patients are being seen year by year. A fair proportion attend without any symptom of disease; their attendance at the clinic usually follows a recent coitis where there may or may not have been the risk of infection and they come for reassurance. Among the younger section of the community, publicity, and what they "have heard" does tend to give rise to imaginary symptoms which worries them. Fortunately the majority do not get a fixed phobia about the subject and examination and testing of blood samples dispels their worries. It has been noted of late that a lot of these youngsters on being questioned reveal having had intercourse with more than one contact and it is surprising that the high incidence of gonorrhoea in teenagers is not even higher.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

From 1/3/72 the Family Planning Association started holding regular sessions in the Child Health Centre. They are from 2-4 p.m. and 6-30-8.00 p.m. on Monday and 6.30-8.00 p.m. Wednesday.

A further clinic for vasectomy only was introduced at Miers Avenue clinic in September, 1972, was discontinued at the end of October, but restarted in January, 1973 for counselling purposes and for operating by March, 1973. This clinic is held on a Tuesday from 6.30—8.30 p.m.

From 1/4/72 the payment for clients referred by members of Health Department Staff was under application number 5 of the agency scheme which provides for full consultation and medical supplies to be given free to medical cases.

The number of such cases rose during the year.

Health visitors work in close co-operation with Family Planning Association staff and give advice in the home on family planning matters.

Six Health Visitors have attended a Family Planning Association appreciation course during the year.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

ANTE-NATAL CARE

The services provided by the local authority for the purpose of ante-natal care, primarily for those patients booked for domiciliary confinement, saw a satisfactory attendance of these patients during the year.

The health visitors in co-operation with the midwives continued to hold relaxation classes during 1972 at Caroline Street Child Health Centre, Classes are also available at Miers Avenue and Seaton Carew Infant Welfare Centres if required.

The table below gives details of the number of mothers attending and attendances:—

RELAXATION CLASSES

CENTRE	No. of Attenders	No of. Atten'ces
Child Health Centre.....	52	190
Seaton Carew	—	—
Miers Avenue	—	—
TOTALS	52	190

MIDWIVES' CLINICS

The Authority provides four Midwives Clinics where patients may receive ante-natal care and advice from the particular midwife who will be present at the confinement.

Details of attendances during 1972 are as follows:—

CLINIC	Attenders	Attendances
Frederic Street ..	38	132
Seaton Carew ..	—	—
Wynyard Road ..	—	—
Child Health Centre ..	42	168
TOTALS ..	80	300

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY

During the year under review 320 women attended the Cytology clinic which is held each Monday afternoon at the Child Health Centre. The results are posted to the General Practitioners who will refer their patient to the Gynaecologist if this is found to be necessary.

HEARING TEST CLINIC

Babies hearing tests	Caroline St.	Miers Ave.
Total No. invited	1256	247
Total No. who attended	711	114
No. referred to M.D.	5	9
No. found to have defective hearing ..	—	—

CHILD MINDING

LOCAL AUTHORITY PLAYGROUPS

These continued at 5 centres, holding 11 sessions per week, offering places to 280 children.

The lowering of school entry age has brought the younger child to the play groups, calling for some change in the technique of handling these children.

PRIVATE PLAY GROUPS

There have not been any new registrations during the year, there being play groups at 10 centres, holding 29 sessions per week, providing 510 places.

The creche for mentally handicapped children, after running for several years, has now closed down.

CHILD MINDING IN INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS

5 child minders applied to be registered during the year. To date there are 7 registered child minders, known to the local authority, who are actively engaged in child minding. 30 children are looked after daily by child minders and this includes 20 children in one establishment.

Both play groups and registered Child Minders have been visited at regular intervals during the year to help to maintain the quality in standards of child care.

Total No. of visits made to individual child minders	16
Total No. of visits made to private Play Groups	36

NURSING HOMES

There are no registered nursing homes in Hartlepool.

ATTENDANCES

Centre	Total No. of Children attending the Centre				Total Attendances			No. of children who made first attendances	No. of children who attended in previous years	No. of new attenders Born 1972	No. of new attenders Born 1971-67
	Born 1972	Born 1971	Other	Total	Born 1972	Born 1971	Other	Total			
Turnbull Street.	97	44	22	163	1,129	1,174	644	2,947	20	112	31
Seaton Carew .	79	83	41	203	1,042	1,141	1,020	3,203	57	92	54
Child H'ith Cen.	434	104	103	641	4,193	2,708	1,651	8,552	130	452	59
Wynyard Road.	316	195	137	648	3,167	3,534	2,363	9,064	291	317	40
Frederic Street .	63	51	8	122	513	462	338	1,313	60	52	10
Miers Avenue . .	75	78	57	210	651	636	755	2,042	94	94	22
St. Luke's	83	68	41	192	1,172	1,167	823	3,162	94	88	10
Totals	1,147	623	409	2,179	11,867	10,822	7,594	30,283	746	1,207	226

EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS
AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Children			Smallpox Vac- cinations	Immunisations			Consult- ations with Mothers	Measles Vac- cination
	Born 1972	Born 1971	Others		Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis Children	Polio- myelitis Mothers		
Turnbull Street ..	199	298	123	7	308	305	—	195	138
Seaton Carew ...	136	280	102	2	258	293	34	44	38
Child Health Cen.	505	839	490	54	971	1,136	32	257	85
Wynyard Road ..	492	668	479	20	473	897	10	154	104
Frederic Street...	37	46	15	7	72	71	4	16	2
Miers Avenue	88	117	97	3	102	105	—	60	6
St. Luke's	182	306	123	19	297	307	3	260	55
Totals.....	1,639	2,554	1,429	112	2,481	3,114	83	986	428

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics 1972

EXAMINATION BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Types of Cases seen by Doctor	St. Lukes	Turnbull Street	Wynyard Road	Caroline Street	Miers Avenue	Frederic Street	Seaton Carew
(a) Feeding Problems	8	26	62	89	5	3	16
(b) Defects of Circulatory System .	3	13	11	6	2	—	—
(c) Defects of Respiratory System	76	77	96	164	4	5	49
(d) Defects of Alimentary System .	24	51	75	102	—	4	24
(e) Defects of Nervous System ...	2	1	26	4	—	1	2
(f) Skin Defects.....	48	66	132	136	14	15	60
(g) Behaviour Problems	5	6	7	15	—	—	—
(h) Infectious Diseases	—	—	9	3	—	—	2
(i) Accidents	2	7	26	23	—	1	1
(j) Otic Defects	25	19	59	53	2	3	11
(k) Eye Defects	10	10	51	56	3	7	13
(l) Physical Defects	13	18	23	38	3	2	20
(m) First Examination by Doctor .	32	34	96	76	5	14	35
(n) Subsequent Medical Examinat'n	9	10	137	107	7	3	14
(o) Referral to G.P. by (1) Doctor	1	2	9	16	1	—	12
(2) Health Visitor....	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
(p) Consultations with Doctor.....	257	271	304	898	48	52	231

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AND PROPRIETARY FOODS.

Welfare foods are available at each of the Infant Welfare Centres during opening times of these Centres which are from 2 to 4.15 p.m. daily (and Wednesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon Wynyard Road only).

Details of the sales of welfare foods during 1972 are given in the following table :

	1972		1971	
	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £
National Dried Milk (packets)	2,105	421	2,105	345
" " "	533	Free	714	Free
*Orange Juice (bottles)	5,717	429	17,126	1,284
" " "	—	—	1,237	Free
*Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	283	14	1,166	58
" " " "	—	—	187	Free
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets)	372	21	501	13
" " " "	48	Free	96	Free
Childrens Vitamins (bottles)	2,059	103	—	—
" " "	721	Free	—	—

* Discontinued

Details of proprietary food sales during the year are given below :—

		TOTALS	
		1972	1971
Adexolin (bottles) 50 ml.....	25	637	1,513
10 ml.....			
Cow & Gate (packets)	7,977		11,442
Ostermilk	3,488		8,073
Vitavel (bottles)	824		1,121
Cow & Gate Weaning Foods (tins)..	759		2,919
S.M.A. (tins)	889		873
Minadex (bottles)	321		324
Farex (packets)	393		613
Baby Rice (packets)	210		429
Orange Juice (bottles)	1,689		—
Ovaltine (tins)	425		755
Cow & Gate Chocolate Milk (packets)	642		1,025
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles).....	9,503		9,389
Golden Ostermilk (packets).....	561		—
Horlick's (Jars)	714		862
Trufood Milk (tins)	806		407
Carnation Milk (tins)	1,233		3,676
Robinsons Instant Foods (packets)	4,168		4,753
Farlene (packets)	689		1,176
Gerber Strained Foods (Jars).....	2,013		4408
Gerber Instant Foods (packets)....	—		421

Value of sales of Proprietary Foods 1972 £6,207.90. 1971 £7,499.64.

DENTAL TREATMENT—EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The tables below give an indication of the use being made of the service provided by the Council for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Year	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant & Nursing mothers	1972	—	—	—	—
	1971	1	1	1	1
Children under Five	1972	97	82	82	74
	1971	120	86	86	94

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Year	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Extractions	Dentures Provided	
					Full Upper/Lower	Partial Upper/Lower
Expectant & Nursing mothers	1972	—	—	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	1	—	—
Children under Five	1972	52	—	39	—	—
	1971	63	—	76	—	—

MIDWIFERY

MIDWIFERY REPORT

Domiciliary midwifery continued to decline, the total number of cases throughout 1972 being substantially lower than the previous year.

Two pupil midwives commenced their district training in November, 1972 and one domiciliary midwife attended a recognised refresher course in March, 1972.

The number of domiciliary midwives employed remains the same as in 1971 plus the services of a midwife caring for premature babies and infants requiring special care.

CASE LOAD 1971/72

	1972	1971
No. of deliveries at home	38	78
No. of deliveries at Grantully	21	46
Average Case Load	6	12
No. of cases attended on discharge from hospital before 10th day	1,231	1,020

No. of deliveries attended by midwives during the year—

(a) Doctor not booked

(i) Present at time of delivery —

(ii) Not present at time of delivery —

(b) Doctor booked

(i) Present at time of delivery 1

(ii) Not present at time of delivery 57

Born before arrival 1

Dom Conf Trans in —

Total 59

No. of cases in which trilene was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery.....	—
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	9

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery.....	1
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	31

No. of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge and before the 10th day 1,231

No. of cases delivered by Domiciliary Midwives in General Practitioner Maternity Unit..... 21

Ante-natal care undertaken by—

(i) General Medical Practitioner only	7
(ii) General Medical Practitioner, L.A. Clinic and Municipal Midwife	—
(iii) General Medical Practitioner and Municipal Midwife	47
(iv) Local Authority Clinic and Municipal Midwife.....	—
(v) Municipal Midwife only	5
(vi) No ante-natal care	—
(vii) L.A. Clinic only & Private Doctor	—

Visits in connection with :

(i) Ante-natal care	2,329
(ii) Nursings including 48 hour discharge (Grantully)	767
(iii) Hospital discharges.....	3,868
(iv) Premature infants.....	2,248
(v) Jectofer Injections.....	2,495
(vi) False calls.....	41
(vii) Oil bath enemas.....	13
(viii) Miscellaneous.....	1,567

TOTAL VISITS .. 13,328

INEFFECTIVE VISITS 437

Clinic sessions :

(i) Midwives' Clinic.....	55
(ii) Cytology.....	75
(iii) Doctors' Surgeries.....	586

INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS.

The following are details of Hartlepool and Graythorpe maternity cases treated in the Cameron Hospital and Grantully Maternity Home.

	Cameron Hospital	Grantully Maternity Home
No. of maternity beds in the Institution	48	22
No. of Hartlepool and Graythorpe maternity cases admitted during year	1090	440
Average duration of stay (days)	7.9	5.6
No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives	710	315
(b) Doctors	380	8
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought by midwives in emergency	433	164
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	—
No. of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	—	—
No. of infants born to Hartlepool mothers not entirely breast fed whilst in the institution	Maj. artificially fed	300
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Maternal deaths	—	—

No. of Stillbirths

Causes—Anencephaly	5	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—
Foetal Asphyxia due to Prolapsed Cord	1	—
Prematurity and Malpresentation ..	2	—
Maternal Acc Antepartum Haemorrhage ..	2	—
Intrauterine death? Cause	1	—
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> —

No. of Infant Deaths within 10 days

Causes—Maternal Placenta Praevia & Prolapsed Cord.	1	—
Maternal Accidental Haemorrhage		
Prematurity	1	—
Prematurity and Malpresentation ..	1	—
Prematurity	1	—
Hydrops Foetalis	1	—
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> —

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

The midwives at their clinics as well as the Consultant Obstetrician make every endeavour to persuade prospective mothers whose Para is 5 or more or who are over the age of 35 to have institutional confinements. During 1972 8.47% of domiciliary confinements fell into one or both of these categories.

AGE GROUP	Parity								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Up to and including 20 yrs.	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
21—25 years	—	9	10	3	1	—	—	—	23
26—30 years	1	9	5	4	—	—	1	—	20
31—35 years	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	6
36 years upwards	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	5
TOTALS.....	2	23	19	9	1	3	1	1	59

HEALTH VISITING

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS

At December 31st, 1972, there were two students in training at Durham Technical College. The two students of 1971 were successful in gaining the Health Visitors' certificate, and are now working in Hartlepool.

STAFF

There are 17 full and 3 part-time Health Visitors. One member of staff left during the year; and one member has been on unpaid leave since April, 1972. Three Health Visitors attended refresher courses during the year.

HEALTH VISITOR ATTACHMENT SCHEME

Health Visitors have continued with attachment to the general practices in the County Borough and have been more involved in the care of the elderly and handicapped person and the social problem of their families. Health Visiting is now more involved with total family care.

One Health Visitor continues to maintain a liaison with the Chest Clinic, one with the Family Planning Clinic, and one with the Special Clinic.

New ventures are (a) A Slimmers Club (started in December, 1972) at Seaton Clinic, and (b) since July 1972, two Health Visitors have attended the Diabetic clinic held at the General Hospital. They are there in an advisory capacity, with special regard to health education and after care.

All Health Visitors have continued to give practical help with child care courses and one Health Visitor is now spending 2 sessions weekly teaching child care in a Secondary Modern School.

Owing to limited accommodation, it has not been possible to organise more than one 'well baby' clinic, held on G.P. premises. The continued response to this open access clinic, with the General Practitioner willing to see any patient at the request of the Health Visitor indicates the 'rightness' of this service.

HEALTH VISITING

VISITS					Expectant Mothers	INFECTIOUS DISEASE						Sub-normal Patients	SOCIAL ENQUIRIES										Total Visits	Total visits to			Ineffective Visits
Children						Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	Others		Housing	Infant Deaths	Still-births	Aged Persons	Hospital After Care	Ante-Natal Care	Problem Families	One Parent Families	Others	Families or Households		Children under 5	Children School Age		
0—1		1—2	2—5																								
First	Re-visit																										
1972	1583	4322	4423	9665	612	—	—	224	1	262	46	465	220	98	9	2033	345	612	521	918	250	26609	6721	5219	1458	9808	
1971	1787	4616	4383	10045	741	—	—	422	4	108	149	457	105	51	27	1122	336	741	398	972	40	26504	5827	4809	1432	9430	
1970	1723	4601	4992	10771	745	—	—	502	20	84	39	553	144	28	27	1042	336	745	408	278	39	26387	6322	5478	1579	9471	
1969	1724	3761	3368	8659	613	11	—	179	7	96	76	291	137	38	24	1184	330	613	300	595	581	22598	4687	4462	918	7054	

HOME NURSING

STAFF

There are 29 district nurses employed by the Local Authority comprising 19 State Registered Nurses and 4 State Enrolled Nurses working full time and 6 State Enrolled Nurses working part-time.

Two Nurses, one State Registered Nurse and one State Enrolled Nurse, attended the National Certificate Course in District Nurse Training and are awaiting results.

One nurse attended a refresher course.

TYPE OF WORK

Although the care of the aged still accounts for a large proportion of the work carried out by the Nurses, the number of planned early discharges of surgical patients from hospital has been maintained. An increase in the number of patients treated at General Practitioners' Surgeries has also been made.

CASE LOAD

Year	TOTALS		PER NURSE	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
1972	3,411	67,165	131	2,583
1971	3,511	61,441	117	2,048
1970	2,680	55,530	134	2,770
1969	1,779	49,381	93	2,599

SURGERY VISITS

Age Group	Medical	Surgical	Preventative
Under 5	25	173	3
5-14	99	411	31
15-44	1,071	525	61
45-64	1,043	230	64
65 & over	409	86	59
TOTALS	2,647	1,425	218

DISTRICT NURSES RETURN 1972

1. HOME NURSING

Medical

(a)	Aged under 5 at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	13
(b)	Aged 5 and under 65 at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	230
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	434
(c)	Aged 65 or over at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	385
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	887
	Total Male						625
	Total Female						1334

Surgical

(a)	Aged under 5 at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	55
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	19
(b)	Aged 5 and under 65 at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	368
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	774
(c)	Aged 65 or over at first visit in year						
	Male	..	..	..	..	..	77
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	159
	Total Male						500
	Total Female						952

2. CASES REFERRED BY:—

(a)	G.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1736
(b)	Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1559
(c)	M.O.H.	..	..	..	..	..	—
(d)	Others	..	..	..	..	..	116

3. TYPES OF DISEASES

(a)	Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	416
(b)	Diseases of Respiratory System except Malignant Neoplasm	..	..	..	..	179
(c)	Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	76
(d)	Malignant Diseases	..	..	..	..	189
(e)	Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	18
(f)	Accidents	..	..	..	..	190
(g)	Post Operative	..	..	..	..	1077
(h)	Gynae Complications	..	..	..	..	98
(i)	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	66
(j)	Anaemia	..	..	..	..	268
(k)	Bones, Joints and Muscles	..	..	..	..	228
(l)	Diagnostic	..	..	..	..	144
(m)	Others	..	..	..	..	462

TOTAL 3411

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS

No. of patients living alone	..	..	..	..	286
Home Help provided	..	..	..	..	125
Incontinent YES	..	..	..	..	156
NO	..	..	..	..	3255

5. DISPOSAL

(a) Convalescent	..	..	..	..	1804
(b) Hospital	..	..	..	..	430
(c) Died	..	..	..	..	118
(d) Other	..	..	..	..	319

6. LENGTH OF NURSING

One week or under	..	..	..	..	1116
One year or over	..	..	..	..	133

7. VISITS MADE TO CASES

(a)	Aged under 5 at first visit in year	..	..	490
(b)	Aged 5 and under 65 at first visit in year	..	19630	
(c)	Aged 65 or over at first visit in year	..	..	46525
(d)	Ineffective visits	..	..	520
	Total Visits	..	..	67165

8. TREATMENTS

(a) Injections	..	..	..	..	18315
(b) Dressings	..	..	..	..	17222
(c) General Nursing Care	..	..	..	..	16224
(d) Enemas	..	..	..	..	459
(e) Diagnostic Preparations	..	..	..	..	118
(f) Washouts, Douches etc.	..	..	..	..	175
(g) Blanket Baths	..	..	..	..	6301
(h) Gynae Complications	..	..	..	..	341
(i) Supervisory Visits	..	..	..	..	6760
(j) Post Op. suture removal	..	..	..	..	770
(k) Others	..	..	..	..	2425

9. CASES ON BOOKS AT END OF PERIOD 699

10. LOANS OF SICKROOM EQUIPMENT

Articles newly loaned—appliance provided	17
--	----	----	----

11. ATTENDANCES AT G.P. UNITS

Treatments

(a) Injections	..	..	..	..	2207
(b) Dressings	..	..	..	..	975
(c) Ear Syringing	..	..	..	..	410
(d) Diagnostic Preparations	..	..	..	..	53
(e) Suture Removal	..	..	..	..	398
(f) Supervision	..	..	..	..	110
(g) Other	..	..	..	..	137
(h) Discussion with G.P.	..	..	..	..	2081

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Protection against diphtheria is freely available to all children at the local authority clinics and from family doctors. Every parent whose child has not, after the first year of life, received immunisation, is sent a reminder setting out the benefits of immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1972

Year of Injection	PRIMARY			
	Age Groups of Children at time of Injection			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1970	59	971	335	1,365
1971	62	1,043	303	1,408
1972	49	1,038	200	1,287
	REINFORCING			
1970	—	153	1,364	1,517
1971	—	84	990	1,074
1972	1	196	932	1,129

MEASLES VACCINATION

Following the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 9/68 all parents of children who are affected by this circular are contacted and their consent sought for the immunisation of their children against measles. The results, as will be noted from the table below, continue to be most disappointing.

MEASLES VACCINATION, 1972

Year	Year of Birth								Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965 and before	
1970	—	—	2	297	210	61	42	42	654
1971	—	—	363	182	65	26	35	18	689
1972	—	343	145	38	14	13	3	4	560

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

The high rate of immunisation achieved in the previous years has been maintained.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION — 1972

FULL COURSE OF THREE DOSES																
Vaccinated by	Year of Birth															
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Other	Total
Local Authority Staff	—	1	—	1	2	3	4	122	71	22	25	113	690	5	—	1059
General Practitioners	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	9	11	18	35	192	36	—	310
Total 1972	—	1	1	2	3	3	7	125	80	33	43	148	882	41	—	1369
Total 1971	1	—	3	1	4	7	204	95	24	47	192	786	55	—	1	1420
Total 1970	2	1	1	3	11	232	89	20	35	170	789	59	—	—	5	1417

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION — 1972

FOURTH DOSE																
Vaccinated by	Year of Birth															
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Other	Total
Local Authority Staff	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	227	539	110	5	2	—	—	—	891
General Practitioners	2	1	3	1	—	3	2	27	111	58	3	5	3	—	—	219
Total 1972	2	1	3	1	3	5	5	254	650	168	8	7	3	—	—	1110
Total 1971	1	1	1	2	4	13	309	650	69	1	6	1	—	—	3	1061
Total 1970	1	5	5	4	14	696	680	59	9	11	4	—	—	—	1	1489

RUBELLA VACCINATIONS

The scheme for rubella vaccination for girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years was continued during 1972. Steps were taken to seek the consent of parents of the children in the first year of the seniors, and of 920 children concerned 250 consented and were vaccinated.

As this represents only 27% of the children in the first year of the seniors, health visitors are continuing to encourage the parents of these children to consent, as it is for their children's future benefit.

The fall in the number of children who consented and were vaccinated in 1972 can be explained by the fact that many of the girls in the second year and upwards of the seniors have already had the vaccination when in the first year.

RUBELLA VACCINATION 1972

YEAR	YEAR OF BIRTH							
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955 and before	TOTAL
1970	—	—	—	285	418	155	4	862
1971	—	47	346	229	127	40	6	795
1972	12	143	79	2	2	2	10	250

AMBULANCE SERVICE

STAFF.

The authority employs the following staff in connection with the provision of ambulance services :—

Ambulance Officer	—	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	—	1
Male Driver/Attendants	—	32
Female Driver/Attendants	—	2

VEHICLES.

The vehicles in use at the 31st December 1972 are detailed below :

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Date of First Reg.</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Description</i>
NEF 447K	1.1.72	BMC Petrol	2.5 litre	2-berth Ambulance
PEF 906	1.6.64	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
CEF 592C	3.12.65	Morris Diesel	3.4 litre	2-berth Ambulance
OEF 925L	11.8.72	BMC Petrol	2.5 litre	2-berth Ambulance
FEF 795F	6.12.67	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance
HEF 315G	12.8.68	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance
JEF 947H	13.10.69	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance
JEF 948H	17.9.69	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance
AEF 732C	14.1.65	Commer Petrol	2.2 litre	Emergency Vehicle
LEF 528 J	3.11.70	BLMC Petrol	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance
LEF 529 J	10.11.70	BLMC Petrol	2.2 litre	2-berth Ambulance

All vehicles are equipped with a Pye V.H.F. Radio Telephone System.

CASES AND MILEAGE 1969/72

Year	Within the Borough		Outside the Borough		Totals	
	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
1972	35,170	111,704	2,169	50,810	37,339	162,514
1971	33,962	108,484	2,649	59,590	36,611	168,074
1970	35,285	108,162	3,369	62,899	38,654	171,061
1969	33,919	101,854	3,378	61,766	37,297	163,620

SUMMARY OF WORK

The total number of patients dealt with by the Ambulance Service during the year was 37,339 with a total mileage of 162,514. The average mile per case within the County Borough area was 3.17.

HARTLEPOOL AMBULANCE SERVICE

1972	CASES WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH										CASES OUTSIDE BOROUGH BOUNDARY		TOTAL	
	Admis- sions	Dis- charge	O.P.	Mater- nity	X-Ray	Works Accidents etc.	Street Accidents etc.	Others	Total Cases	Mile- age	Cases	Mile- age	Cases	Mile- age
January	250	141	2,482	48	—	9	48	131	3,109	9,099	158	3,635	3,267	12,734
February	194	114	2,572	40	2	9	47	135	3,113	9,313	186	4,271	3,299	13,584
March	251	128	2,393	45	2	9	63	118	3,009	9,347	160	3,670	3,169	13,017
April	225	130	2,244	40	—	7	57	132	2,835	8,465	161	3,734	2,996	12,199
May	235	129	2,473	37	—	15	46	164	3,099	9,398	159	3,905	3,258	13,303
June	226	126	2,313	27	—	10	65	137	2,904	9,165	204	4,699	3,108	13,864
July	200	99	2,045	34	—	7	64	99	2,548	8,701	191	4,751	2,739	13,452
August	220	145	2,298	58	8	11	56	176	2,972	9,775	157	4,154	3,129	13,929
September	202	129	2,214	45	—	12	53	139	2,794	8,822	183	4,315	2,977	13,137
October	236	135	2,456	29	2	7	62	116	3,043	9,912	200	4,652	3,243	14,564
November	242	148	2,276	27	—	15	51	90	2,849	9,850	207	4,808	3,056	14,658
December	309	170	2,210	26	—	13	56	111	2,895	9,857	203	4,216	3,098	14,073
Total	2,790	1,594	27,976	456	14	124	668	1,548	35,170	111,704	2,169	50,810	37,339	162,514

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Report on the work of the Chest Clinic

by Dr. D. J. Brewer.

No. of tuberculosis cases on register, 1st January, 1972	178
No. of new notifications: —	
(a) respiratory	7
(b) non-respiratory	4
No. of transfers out	—
No. of transfers from other clinics	1
No. of cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) . . .	—
No. of cases written off as recovered	7
No. of cases on register, 31st December, 1972	183
Total No. of visits paid by visitors to tuberculosis households	262
No. of “no access” visits	30
Total no. of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic	47

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths and Death Rates 1972

Year	NO. OF DEATHS			DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Population)		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	All Forms	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	All Forms
1972	6	—	6	0.06	—	0.06
1971	2	—	2	0.02	—	0.02
1970	5	1	6	0.05	0.01	0.06

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

(a) CONTACTS SCHEME.

The work under this scheme is undertaken by the Consultant Chest Physician and the number of persons dealt with during 1972 was :—

(i) No. skin-tested ..	165
(ii) No. found positive	47
(iii) No. found negative	118
(iv) No. vaccinated ..	115 (including new babies)

(b) SCHOOLCHILDREN.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis of schoolchildren from 11 years of age upwards was continued during 1972 and 88.8% of the children to whom testing was offered accepted and of these 91.6% were tested.

Further details are given in the following table :—

B.C.G. VACCINATION—1972.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. to whom Testing was offered.....	871	1,073	1,944
Refused	110	106	216
Accepted	761	967	1,728
Absent and therefore not tested.....	75	71	146
TESTED	686	896	1,582
Absent and therefore not read.....	40	50	90
READ	646	846	1,492
Tuberculin POSITIVE	23	25	48
Tuberculin Negative and VACCINATED..	623	821	1,444

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The under-mentioned medical examinations were carried out during the year by the medical staff of the local authority :—

Examinations for employment and superannuation	385
Department of Education & Science examinations—	
Form 28 R.Q.	8
,, 14 T.T. (Med)	144 .. 152
Examinations on behalf of other local authorities...	3
Medical examination of employees following prolonged absence due to sickness	1
Examinations for admission to Outward Bound Schools.....	12
Blood Tests on behalf of Hartlepool Water Co. ..	45
	<hr/>
	598
	<hr/>

CREMATIONS

Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December 1971	11,043
Total number of Cremations for the year 1971	760
Total number of Cremations for the year to 31st December 1972	785
Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December 1972	11,828

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Scattered or buried in Grounds	735
Placed, or to be placed, in Graves	13
Taken away by Representatives	22
Special Plot—Cremated Remains	15

HEALTH EDUCATION 1972

The years' programme has been a very full and active one.

Child Care Courses continue to expand and have now been incorporated as one of the subjects in a Mode 3 C.S.E. examinations syllabus. It continues to be taught in Special Schools, Secondary Modern Schools and also The College of Further Education. The results are very gratifying.

In addition Child Care was used as one of the subjects in the Duke of Edinburgh Gold, Silver and Bronze award programme. These girls were specially commended by The National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare on the standard of work done by them. Their certificate gradings were exceptionally high. All groups have had experience in Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries, Nursery Schools, Play Groups, Infant Welfare Centres and the Child Health Centre.

A Pilot Scheme in First Aid was commenced in one or two schools — this was received with great enthusiasm by the boys and girls. They found it a most interesting subject. The Red Cross Society arranged the examinations and have since presented the certificates.

Ante-natal and Relaxation classes continue and Health Education teaching is incorporated into this.

In the Group Practices Health Education is an important feature of the Health Visitors work there.

Mothers' Clubs continue to expand and still maintain their high standard. Sound Health Education teaching is given to these groups.

Talks of various types are given to Local Clubs, Guilds, Churches and other organisations, the majority of these being booked almost one year in advance. A keen interest is fostered in Health Education subjects. Courses of various types are provided for The College of Further Education. In addition to Child Care. First Aid Classes are held for Apprentices also talks given on the services provided by the Local Health and Social Services Departments for pre-retirement groups from British Steel Corporation and other groups.

Nurses in training from the Hospital Groups are instructed in Community Care and in addition spend some time on other Health Education Subjects.

We have had very valuable help in Post Graduate Teaching for our trained staff from the Hospital Consultants — for this we are most grateful.

Health Education material is supplied for the Hospital Waiting Rooms and special clinics as required.

Students at Teacher Training Colleges are given literature and practical help with their projects during holiday periods.

Nursery Students from the Stockton and Billingham Technical College attend for observation visits to the Child Health Centre during the year.

GERIATRIC VISITING, ETC.

During the year visits were made to elderly persons as under :—

	Effective	Ineffective	Total
Health Visitors	2,033	18	2,051
District Nurses	46,525	320	46,845
Geriatric Visitors	13,759	1,565	15,324
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62,317	1,903	64,220
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

I. CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Council's Chiropody Service for persons over the age of 65 and persons on the Council's Register of Handicapped Persons continued to operate on a full time basis during the year. This service is supplemented by two part time Chiropodists who in addition to treating residents of the Council's Hostels also held sessions twice a month at Frederic Street and Miers Avenue Clinics and five times a week at Caroline Street Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work of the service :—

No. of sessions held	694
No. of persons treated	4,615
No. of treatments given	6,062
No. of ineffective appointments	597
No. of persons awaiting first appointments at 31st December, 1972	297

CONGENITAL DEFECTS APPARENT AT BIRTH

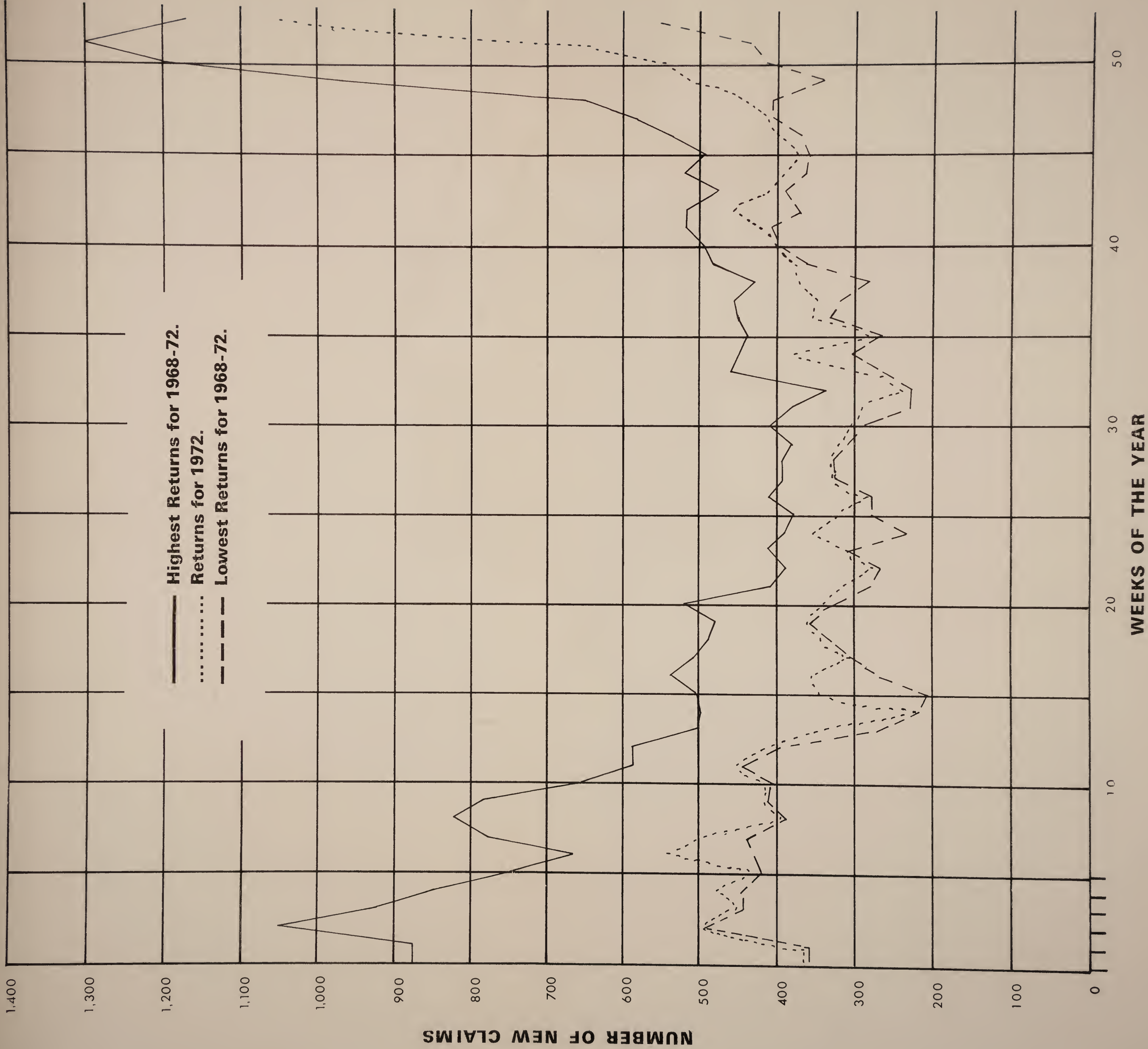
Since January 1964 strict adherence has been paid to the recording of congenital defects at birth in the birth notification received in the Department. Close liaison with the Consultant Paediatrician and General Practitioner through the Health Visitor Attachment has ensured a two way flow of information and defects not reported at birth are invariably picked up within the following three to four months.

DETAILS OF CONGENITAL DEFECTS NOTIFIED DURING 1972 ARE SET OUT HEREUNDER

Identity Number	Date of Birth	Age of Mother	Para	Place of Birth	Sex	Live or Stillbirth	Single or Multiple	Congenital Defect	Code No.	
M 22	2/1/72	39	0	Hospital	M	Live	Single	Downs Syndrome (mongolism)	9.6	Died 2/1/72
H 19	16/2/72	25	1	Hospital	M	Still	Single	Anencephalic	0.1	
H 20	4/4/72	20	1	G.P. Maternity Unit	M	Live	Single	? Spina Bifidia	0.8	
D 9	13/4/72	25	4	Hospital	F	Live	Single	Talipes L. Foot	6.5	
S 22	27/5/72	28	2	G.P. Maternity Unit	F	Live	Single	Click in L. Hip	7.0	
W 25	4/8/72	30	0	Hospital	F	Still	Single	Prem. Anencephalic	0.1	
G 11	20/9/72	28	2	G.P. Maternity Unit	F	Live	Single	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	0.8 0.4	
F 8	4/10/72	27	1	Hospital	F	Live	Single	Spina Bifida and Talipes	0.8 6.5	
P 5	7/10/72	26	4	Hospital	F	Still	Single	Anencephalic	0.1	
H 21	4/11/72	23	0	Hospital	F	Still	Single	Anencephalic	0.1	
B 21	24/11/72	17	0	Hospital	M	Still	Single	Hydrocephalus	0.4	
R 19	20/12/72	20	1	Hospital	F	Still	Single	Anencephalic (Breech)	0.1	
W 26	28/12/72	43	1	Hospital	M	Live	Single	Spina Bifida	0.8	
G 10	28/1/72	17	0	Hospital	M	Live	Single	Cong. Dislocation of Hip	6.6	

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

Weekly figures for new claims to Sickness Benefit (Dept. of Health and Social Security, Newcastle).



ANNUAL REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Hartlepool

The uncertainties of Local Government Reorganisation have had a very disturbing effect during the year, even though the outcome is that public health and housing will become two of the main functions of the new District Council and Environmental Health will presumably become the department's new title. The ultimate changes in the public health field are much less than were originally projected and whilst sometimes changes are no bad thing, I certainly consider that the service will retain its highest efficiency by being in the more local of the two new divisions of local government. There is little doubt, however, that the scope of the new department will broaden as the years go by. The public concern for environmental matters has risen enormously and clearly much more interest will have to be shown in the more subtle forms of air pollution, in noise and in dereliction generally.

Whatever may be the advantages of larger units, management techniques and computer services, public health is concerned with people in their homes and the closer the contact, the better the service, provided always that the District Council plays its full part in national and regional schemes for co-operation in the many different facets of the work.

My two criticisms of the final proposals are the decisions to make food sampling and animal diseases county responsibilities. On food, it seems that the government are more concerned with wealth than health and have chosen to give priority to the customer getting value for money rather than ensuring that the service is based upon a comprehensive health concept. Chemical examination, bacteriological sampling of food and inspection of food premises are closely linked and the services would be better under one health officer. It may, however, be possible to make some agency arrangements.

The decision to put the responsibility for diseases of animals with the county services, where there is little alternative to the service going under the aegis of the police, is to my mind plain crazy. The police used to control this service but they persuaded local authorities some years ago that health departments were better equipped to deal with animal diseases. This led to a close link between the Ministry veterinary surgeons and public health inspectors and I believe we contributed quite a lot with our local knowledge of slaughtering arrangements, piggeries and poultry premises. It does seem a mistake to revert to the previously unsatisfactory arrangement. However, the Act has made it clear that the function must be carried out at county level and as no delegation is permitted we shall have to wait and see how it all works out.

The impetus of last year's changes in the improvement grant scheme continued unabated throughout the whole year. The only real troubles have been the labour shortage and the subsequent sharp rise in costs. There is no doubt, however, that the scheme has led to a substantial improvement in housing in the town and if only the rate of progress can be continued for a few years more then the town will have gone a long way towards reaching the target of having every house with a bathroom and internal W.C. It is, however, going to take a concerted effort if this is to be achieved by the Department of the Environment's target date of 1982. The clearance of unfit houses continued at a reasonably satisfactory pace, although difficulties are in sight and it seems that there may be insufficient houses available to complete the 1973 programme.

After 11 years of measuring smoke in the area it is probably a good time to take stock of the progress. The results are most encouraging. The 1972 figures for the three areas where measurements take place show that there is only 14.5%, 22% and 67% as much smoke as there was in 1962. The area with the least significant reduction is in the north eastern part of the town which has not yet received the full benefits of smoke control.

Surely our most militant critics must now concede that this has been a worthwhile exercise and that we have fulfilled the hopes expressed at the public enquiries ten years ago that smoke control would reduce the amount of smoke to 40% of the level at that time. The main feature of the year was the Clean Air Council's special enquiry into the lack of progress in the north east, but Hartlepool had nothing to fear from such an investigation and the report indicated the Clean Air Council's satisfaction with our rate of progress.

Staff shortages were very acute at the beginning of the year, and particularly because of the flood of improvement grant applications during the first quarter, it was only thanks to hard work by some very willing people that the department kept its head above water.

By the year end we were in a much better position than when we started. The inspectorial staff was increased by two, one of those being Mrs. B. G. Foster, the first lady public health inspector ever to be employed in the town. There is still one vacancy and it seems unlikely that any applicants will come forward. The post should however be filled by a pupil qualifying in 1973. The council also took a big step forward in provisionally appointing a Grammar School boy as a pupil on the understanding that they would sponsor him on a degree course at Aston University in 1973. There is no doubt that the department can only hope to keep up to establishment by training its own staff, and we must look to the future and train men to the standard likely to be required in five or ten years time.

Mr. Pounder retired after many years of service with the old Hartlepool Borough Council and more recently with the new County Borough. The opportunity was taken to reorganise the duties so as to provide a better service for offices and shops work and Mr. Hoey was appointed as the first technical assistant to help in this duty.

To all the staff and to all the members of the Health Committee I give my very grateful thanks for all their help during an exceptionally busy but rewarding year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EMERSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

2,245 complaints of all kinds were received during the year, including 925 concerning rats and mice.

The following visits were made :—

Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	1,620
„ „ (Housing Act)	3,687
Overcrowded houses	1
Water supply	19
Licensed caravan sites	29
Inspections for vermin (including treatments)	2,784
Infectious diseases and disinfections	109
Factories	208
Boilerhouses and industrial plant	64
Offensive trades	2
Swimming baths and paddling pool	27
Schools	10
Places of public entertainment	9
Public conveniences	60
Shops, Offices, etc.	322
Noise nuisances	112
Smoke control areas	3,420
Hairdressers	18
Nursery & Child Minders Act	23

HOUSING.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1972 was 31,940 with a population of 97,160. This gives a figure of 3.04 persons per house.

During 1972, 251 houses were built by the Corporation and 69 houses were built by private enterprise.

Number of demolition orders made (Sections 16 & 17 Housing Act, 1957)	Nil
Number of closing orders made on whole houses (Sections 16 & 17 – Housing Act, 1957)	4
Number of closing orders made on part houses (Section 18 – Housing Act, 1957)	Nil

Number of closing orders made on part houses under Section 60 – Housing Act, 1969 (Lack of fire escape)	1
Number of closing orders or demolition orders revoked	Nil
Number of formal undertakings not to re-let (Section 16 Housing Act, 1957)	1
Number of formal undertakings not to re-let part houses (Section 60 Housing Act, 1969)	10
Number of notices served for disrepair of dwelling houses	176

CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

There has been no review of the clearance programme this year so that the details given in the 1971 report are still correct.

At the 31st December 1972, there were 2,261 houses in the list of properties to be cleared by 1981.

During the year 181 families were rehoused and a further 49 found their own accommodation. The clearance programme was therefore just slightly below the target of 250 houses per year.

283 houses were demolished and 131 unoccupied houses were awaiting demolition.

CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME

1. CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of Fit Dwellings included in C.P.O.</i>
5/10/72	18	Roker Street	24	—
5/10/72	19	Brougham Terrace	5	—
5/10/72	20	Rium Terrace	18	—
5/10/72	21	Tweed Street	60	4
5/10/72	22	Middleton Road	25	—

2. PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of Fit Dwellings included in C.P.O.</i>
11/4/72	15	South Parade/ Studley Road	55	17
11/4/72	16	Ernest Street	50	2
	17	Blake Street		

3. COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of Fit Dwellings included in C.P.O.</i>
3/3/72	14	Gainford Street to Bailey Street	120	15
30/6/72	15	South Parade/ Studley Road	55	17

RENT ACT, 1968.

36 certificates of disrepair issued under the 1957 Act remain in force.

HOUSING ACT, 1969
QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

The Act continued to have some effect during the year in spite of the changes envisaged by the Housing Finance Act, 1972.

The following table gives the statistical information:

No. of provisional Qualification Certificates issued in respect of improvements to be carried out	74
No. of Qualification Certificates issued after improvements have been carried out	37
No. of applications for Qualification Certificates	21
No. of applications withdrawn	—
No. of applications refused	33
No. of Qualification Certificates issued:	
(a) Above £60	1
(b) Less than £60	17

It is pleasing to see some landlords coming forward to take advantage of the higher rents available for improved houses.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings.

HOUSING INFORMATION

The number of enquiries about the expected life of properties was 1,806. This is a very substantial increase on the previous three years and is a service which is much appreciated by estate agents, prospective purchasers and present occupiers alike.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are now known to be 108 houses in multiple occupation and some 23 were thought to require attention. Four houses are known to have reverted to single occupation.

Ten undertakings not to relet attic rooms were received during the year and one closing order was made. One closing order was revoked on a property coming back to single occupation

The task of supervising even such a comparatively small number as a hundred is a considerable one, because of the frequent changes in ownership and occupation.

No contraventions of undertakings were detected during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The year has been a phenomenal one for improvement grants. The work during the last six months of 1971 bore fruit and was followed by a period of intense pressure, particularly during the first nine months of 1972.

By the end of the year 769 grants had been approved, compared with 292 for 1971 and 126 for 1970. The total number of private houses where grant work was completed during 1972 was 469 and a large number of jobs were in hand. It is clear that the 75% grants have been an outstanding success and for the first time grants can be said to have played a substantial part in improving the housing stock.

The total number of visits for this purpose was 2,980 including 520 visits in General Improvement Areas. There were 145 visits in connection with Qualification Certificates, and this provision of the Housing Act, 1969 is just beginning to have results.

The biggest difficulty now is that of physically getting the work done and there is a big back log with the builders.

The department also played its part in the council house improvement scheme and three major schemes prepared by private architects involving 233 houses at West View got under way in addition to 174 houses at Raby Estate which were commenced under a scheme prepared by the Borough Architect.

The work on the second stage of the Raby Estate (51 houses) was completed in February, bringing the total completed contracts to 76 since the introduction of the Housing Act, 1969.

It was not thought necessary to engage in any particular publicity work during the year although one of the fuel industries did sponsor a useful show house.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS

By the end of the year environmental improvements had been completed for the town's first General Improvement Area in the Perth Street area and it is amongst the first in the country to be carried out.

The work of individual house improvement continued and by the end of the year work had been completed on 63 houses out of the 184 needing improvement. Approval had been given to improvements in a further 23 houses and schedules prepared for the owners of another 50. This means a total of 136 owners out of 184 have taken some positive action in a period of 2½ years.

One is now confident of the success of this area although work will have to go on for some time yet.

There was some progress with the next areas, although no environmental works have started. The year has been devoted to planning and public participation with many meetings being held, mainly by the Planning Department, with the residents committee.

General Improvement Area 3 was formerly declared and submitted to the Department of Environment in August but it is not expected that No. 2 will be formerly declared until early 1973.

Of the 104 houses requiring improvement in General Improvement Area 2 (St. Oswald's) work has been completed in 22 cases, 10 more have been approved and 24 schedules issued.

The total number of houses in this area is 164.

General Improvement Area 3 (Burn Valley) has been even more successful with 100 completions, 62 approvals and 91 schedules issued out of the 484 houses requiring improvement. The total number of houses in this area is 723.

NOISE

34 complaints were received during the year about 21 different sources of noise, whilst all were investigated it was considered that only 8 were really justified and capable of remedy.

The most common activities creating noise were machines in commercial premises immediately adjacent to residential properties.

Several noise level surveys were carried out and recorded to help assist in determining possible problems from the introduction and location of new industries in the town.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

The disappointing feature of the year has been the dramatic drop in throughput as a result of the high meat prices (particularly beef). This is all the more disturbing because of the recent improvements which have been carried out, particularly the provision of the new chill room.

The major improvement during the year was the laying of a new floor in the main slaughterhouse and some incidental drainage works.

As usual 100% meat inspection was achieved without difficulty.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

There have been no control orders under the various regulations affecting the area this year. 8 visits were made in connection with movement licences and 16 visits made to premises registered under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The number of pigs affected with tuberculosis was 18 giving a percentage of 0.19%.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is only one licensed knacker's yard in the County Borough, and it is maintained in very good order. In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the occupier submitted the following return for 1972 :—

Total No. of horses slaughtered in the licensed knacker's yard. . . . Nil

Total No. of carcasses of horses received in the knacker's yard. . . . 45

CHEMICAL SAMPLING AND TESTING OF MILK

The sampling of milk for the presence of antibiotics was continued and in all 12 samples were sent to the Public Analyst and all were free from penicillin residues.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Regular sampling of milk was carried out from local dairies, milk shops and schools. No raw milk has been sold in the County Borough area for some years now. The results of bacteriological examinations are set out below:

1. PASTEURISED MILK

No. of samples taken for examination		Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For Phosphatase Test			
12	—	Local Supply	12 satisfactory	—
—	12	Local Supply	10 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified
23	—	Supply from outside borough	22 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified
—	23	Supply from outside borough	23 satisfactory	—

2. STERILISED MILK

No. of samples submitted for Turbidity Test	Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
8	Supply from outside borough	8 satisfactory	—

3. 6 churn rinses taken and all were satisfactory.

4. 6 bottle rinses taken and all were reported as fairly satisfactory.

5. 8 swabs of dairy plant taken. 6 were very satisfactory and 2 satisfactory

6. ULTRA HEAT TREATED MILK

14 premises are registered for the sale of this milk but not all sell it regularly. One sample was taken and found to be satisfactory. The milk is of course supplied from outside the County Borough.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

There is no untreated milk on sale in the town so there is no problem of Brucella Abortus. As explained in previous reports, it is not thought necessary to take samples.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

Because of pressure of work in other aspects of the department's activities there were rather fewer samples of ice cream taken this year. Generally the results compare quite favourably with previous years and the pattern does not change appreciably.

	TRAVELLING SHOPS				SHOPS			
GRADE	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft ice cream	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other ice cream	1	—	—	—	8	2	2	—
Total samples (16)	1	—	1	—	8	2	3	1
100%	50.0	—	50.0	—	57.1	14.3	21.4	7.2

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the district	2
(ii)	Number of visits to the premises	14
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	8,533,508
(iv)	Types of birds processed	Broilers and hens
(v)	Total number of birds rejected as unfit	35,547
(vi)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.41
(vii)	Total weight of birds rejected	129,380 lbs

The number of birds processed is still rising. There is only one poultry slaughterhouse, the other premises are processing birds killed elsewhere.

The policy of bacteriological sampling has continued and the results are as follows:

Spin chiller	7 satisfactory
Offal washer.....	3 satisfactory
Chickens	7 satisfactory
Chicken offal	7 satisfactory
Giblet bag	8 satisfactory
	1 Salmonella Senftenberg.

No sewer swabs were taken this year, nor were any samples of the broiler feeds.

The imminent entry of Britain into E.E.C. will obviously bring changes in the control and inspection of poultry slaughterhouses but it does seem that the biggest problem comes from salmonella infection in the live birds and it would seem better if more effort was directed towards this aspect of the problem, rather than changes in inspection systems in the plant.

FOOD HYGIENE

There is still a wide gap between the very high standards of hygiene set by a small number of premises, where cleanliness of structure, food and personnel receive a high priority, and those found in the majority of premises where contraventions of the regulations are often found and brought to the attention of the management. Food hygiene is an attitude of mind and those premises where the operator 'thinks clean' are generally satisfactory. This attitude is not confined to any one trade or business; examples can be found in large stores, one man businesses and works canteens, where in each case cleanliness is a matter of pride.

It was found necessary to prosecute a proprietor of a mobile ice cream sales vehicle for an appalling lack of hygiene and this trader has now ceased to operate.

Although codes used by manufacturers to denote the shelf life of pre-packed foods have been simplified and are now much more easily read and understood, there are shops where efficient stock rotation is not practised and where out-of-code and stale foods have been found. Unfortunately many shop keepers rely on the van salesman to rotate stock and withdraw from sale any goods found to be beyond their shelf life. It is perhaps not always appreciated that this practice in no way absolves the shop keeper from the responsibility to sell only wholesome food.

There is still too much handling of open food. For example it is the practice of assistants in some fish and chip shops to pick up fish and other fried foods with their fingers, those same fingers having handled money, wrapping paper etc. The good shops do use tongs and slices, and I would like to see the use of these implements extended to all premises of this type.

A list of the various types of food businesses covered by the regulations is set out below:

Category	No. of Premises
Bakeries	14
Bakers' shops	32
Brewery	1
Butchers	67
Cafes	13
Chemists	19
Coldstore	1
Dairy	1
Factory canteens	27
Fish curing houses	1
Food factories	4
Fried fish shops	50
General dealers	139
Greengrocers	35
Grocers (including supermarkets)	49
Hotels and public houses	63
Ice Cream Parlours	4
Licensed clubs	56
Off licence shops	31
School canteens and dining centres	43
Snack bars	17
Sweet shops (including newsagents)	68
Wet fish shops	9
Wholesale premises	15
Total	759

N.B. Where two or more types of trade are carried on in the same building, only the major business is included in the above table.

In addition to the food businesses listed above, there are 9 covered market stalls, 53 mobile shops and approximately 150 delivery vehicles which come within the scope of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

The fish quay, which is subject to the Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers etc.) Regulations, 1960 is also satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS
ACT, 1955.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered</i>
Ice cream (manufacture, storage and sale).....	275
Sausages and preserved meats (manufacture)	53
Preserved fish (manufacture)	43

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Dairies	5
Dairies pasteurising milk.....	1
Milkshops selling pasteurised milk.....	147
Milkshops selling sterilised milk.....	129
Milkshops selling ultra heated milk.....	14

An analysis of 730 visits made to food premises (excluding public abattoir) is given below :—

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>
Dairies.....	11
Milk Shops	32
Bakehouses.....	22
Fried fish shops.....	43
Ice cream premises	24
Butchers' shops.....	103
Other food shops.....	232
Cafes	117
School meals kitchen	8
Licensed premises	85
Mobile Shops	31
Food vending machines	6
Poultry processing.....	14
Cold store.....	2

<i>Type of improvement to food premises</i>	<i>No. of instances</i>
Food rooms cleansed or re-decorated.....	47
Food rooms repaired.....	28
Hot water supply provided or repaired	25
Wash basins provided or replaced	15
Sinks provided or replaced	5
Towels, soap and nailbrush provided	12
Prevention of contamination of food.....	14
Miscellaneous under Food Hygiene Regulations	45

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Full details of the samples taken are in an appendix to this report. No prosecutions were taken, but five warning letters were sent. A wide variety of foods were sampled but the total number of samples taken was rather low due to pressure of other work.

RESIDUAL PESTICIDES

4 samples were taken, one of fish contained a trace of organochloride pesticide residue and 0.15 parts per million of mercury. The other samples were of fruit, vegetable and lard and these were free from residual pesticide.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOOD

12 samples of food were taken for bacteriological examination. Eight of these were of boiled rice, these were routine samples following our doubts about the method of preparation in certain restaurants. Of the samples taken 7 were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The other four samples were of different foods and two of these were satisfactory and two relating to soup and gravy were unsatisfactory.

These samples were in addition to those taken in respect of milk, ice cream and poultry.

EXPORT CERTIFICATES

There has been a considerable increase in the number of certificates given to certify that food from a factory has been produced under hygienic conditions or complies with certain standards. No difficulties have arisen and 191 certificates were issued for many parts of the world.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

There were 70 complaints from members of the public regarding unsatisfactory food compared with 76 for last year. There was a significant drop in the number of complaints of mould but the cool summer was probably a more important factor than improved hygiene.

Decomposition	7
Foreign matter (other than insects).....	17
Foreign matter (insects only)	10
Mould	13
Other.....	23
Total complaints received	70

All the complaints were carefully investigated and 30 warning letters and two verbal warnings were given. It was not thought necessary to take any court proceedings, although every case was carefully considered to decide whether or not the best interests of the public would be served by legal action.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

No legal proceedings were found to be necessary.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water from the Hartlepool Water Company continued to be of high quality and adequate quantity.

The company now supplies about 85% of the town's requirements from the boreholes around Dalton Piercy and the remainder comes from boreholes at Naisberry. This latter supply serves the western parts of Grange, Park and Elwick Roads and the West Park district. Boreholes in the Sedgefield area are being developed but are not yet on supply.

The domestic consumption is 38 gallons per day and the industrial and commercial consumption equivalent to 71 gallons per day. This latter figure is some 3 gallons per day less than for 1971.

Routine bacteriological samples are submitted by both the company and the department. Of 161 samples from domestic premises submitted by the company, only one was not entirely satisfactory, and of the 10 taken by the department all were satisfactory. Three samples from ships and four from hydrants on the docks were all satisfactory.

Five bacteriological samples were taken from the three large private sources in the town and were satisfactory. Three samples were also taken from the site of the new Power Station and these too were satisfactory.

The number of houses without internal water supply and sink is still not known but can only be a very small figure indeed. In the last 400 houses represented for clearance the number which had an external water supply was only 13.

A typical analysis of the Hartlepool Water Company's supply is set out below.

Chemical Results

pH value	7.8
	<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solids dried at 180°C	985
Chlorine as chlorides	360
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	trace
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.01
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.3
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.05
Total hardness.....	415
Non-carbonate hardness	165
Carbonate hardness	250
Lead	0.03
Copper	less than 0.02
Iron	0.1
Appearance and Colour	10° Hazen
Smell and Taste	Salty
Residual free chlorine	None

HEALTH EDUCATION

The main activity was in connection with general improvement areas and improvement grants but so successful was the publicity that a definite decision had to be taken to curtail any further activities. The number of grant applications coming forward indicated the success of our efforts.

A total of 18 talks were given in various aspects of the work of the public health inspectors. The audiences were from a wide variety of organisations.

SWIMMING BATHS

In March the new swimming baths at Mill House opened. The main pool is 'L' shaped and comprises of a swimming area, $33\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ metres, combined with a diving area in the foot of the 'L'; with the pool having a total capacity of 260,000 gallons. The separate learner pool, 12.5×7.3 metres, having a capacity of 18,250 gallons.

The water of each pool is treated by re-circulation through vertical sand pressure filters (5 serve the main pool and one serves the learner) and gas chlorination sterilisation plant. In the main pool a complete change of water takes place every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and in the learner pool every $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A regular sampling programme was begun and 16 of the samples taken from the main pool were satisfactory and two fairly satisfactory. All 10 samples from the learner pool were satisfactory.

The Seaton Carew sea water baths is now being run by the Education Department and all six samples taken from there were satisfactory.

The three learner pools attached to schools were also sampled during the year and of 22 samples taken all were satisfactory except 4 which were fairly satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

In addition to the above bacteriological samples, three chemical samples were taken during the year and all were satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

109 visits were necessary during the year regarding investigations, surveillance and the collection of specimens.

There were no general outbreaks of food poisoning and only one family outbreak and ten sporadic cases occurred. Only in six cases was it possible to confirm the causative agent and each of these involved six different salmonella types other than typhimurium, two of which originated from Continental holidays.

Sonne dysentery at a day nursery resulted in several children being excluded until three consecutive negative specimens were obtained from each.

An outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting amongst local children attending a residential school camp outside the town was investigated, but late notification made confirmation of the suspected cause impossible.

A family returning from a Continental holiday on the same flight as a man later confirmed as a case of typhoid were kept under strict surveillance until cleared of possible infection.

The arrangement of taking Widal Tests from Water Company employees on a three yearly basis, together with an additional check of employees returning from holidays abroad, was continued. As was the scheme operated in co-operation with a large food manufacturer for the automatic exclusion of any staff reporting gastric or enteric illness, until three consecutive negative stool specimens were obtained; of 35 employees so excluded, one proved to be suffering from a salmonella infection.

Staff of the public health inspectorate received their three yearly smallpox vaccination.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT.

The sites in operation are set out.

<i>Position</i>	<i>Type of site</i>	<i>No. of caravans permitted</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Rear of Seaton Hotel Hart Station	Residential Residential Holiday	8 75 300	— Temporary permission given for 14 holiday sites to be used for residential purposes until 31.3.73. Only about 100 holiday sites occupied.
Lawson Road, Seaton Carew	Residential and Holiday	175	—
Rear of The Front, Seaton Carew	Residential	26	Leased to Industrial concern for staff working in town.
Surtees Street	Residential	2	—
Middleton	Holiday	3	—
Graythorp	Residential	1	Licence renewed 5/10/72 for one year

The site leased to the caravan club was closed during the year and a semi-permanent residential site developed by industrialists desirous of bringing staff to the area.

The sites were only reasonably well run and it was necessary to draw the attention of several owners to various contraventions of the licensing conditions.

Caravan sites always seem to be a source of complaints and need frequent inspection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following premises are subject to annual consent :

	<i>Number</i>
Tripe Boiler	1
Fish Curer	1

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1972

REGISTRATION

The number of registrations has slightly increased this year; the number of shops has remained almost the same but there have been a number of new offices and catering premises. The total number of persons employed is almost identical to last year.

Every opportunity is taken when plans are submitted to the Planning Department to bring to the attention of prospective developers their obligations under the Act and registration forms are supplied to them as soon as development is reaching completion. New registrations which arise on change of occupation are more difficult to track down: for example, the frequency at which ladies' hairdressing businesses change ownership makes accurate record keeping difficult if not impossible.

One is reluctant to prosecute for an 'innocent' failure to notify the starting of a new business but would-be businessmen and particularly businesswomen need to be firmly reminded of their legal responsibilities when they intend to employ staff.

INSPECTIONS AND STANDARDS

Approximately one in four of the registered premises received a general inspection during the year and it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 93 contraventions of the Act. The biggest number related to lack of cleanliness or decoration but perhaps this is not surprising because the vast majority of premises have now equipped themselves with all the required facilities such as wash basin, hot water, adequate heating arrangements and the like. The problem now seems to be one of maintenance and the fact that gradual deterioration in cleanliness standards often goes unnoticed by management.

This year the Department of Employment have asked that any exceptionally good or bad standards in premises should be especially mentioned in the narrative to the annual report, but I do not consider that there is anything of sufficient significance to mention.

No prosecutions were found to be necessary and in no case was it necessary to seek a magistrates' order under Section 22 of the Act. (This relates to the power of a court to close premises or ban the use of dangerous machinery).

ACCIDENTS

There have been 33 reported accidents this year compared with 25 in 1971. This is undoubtedly due to better reporting rather than more accidents. It is still significant that it is only the larger firms which notify accidents and my remarks under registration equally apply to this problem.

None of the accidents was particularly serious, although all of course caused at least three days loss of work. Some were silly, such as:—

‘Cut some cheese and kept hand underneath’

‘Picked up sharp knife by the blade’

‘Skylarking on a flight of stairs’

‘Wearing open toed shoes while handling heavy equipment’

Three accidents involved the use of machinery; a coin counting machine, a baling machine and the other, that all dangerous piece of shop equipment, the bacon slicer.

Most of the others involved falls or lifting. One of the falls occurred during a power cut.

SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK — THE ROBENS REPORT

This year has seen the publication of the above report which is the culmination of a most searching inquiry into the administration of this Act and other legislation concerning people at work. It is gratifying that the committee have thought fit to recommend that so far as local authority duties are concerned they wish the continuation of the present system with only minor modifications. The proposal to simplify the division of responsibility so that the factory inspectorate is responsible for all industrial premises and the local authority for all non-industrial premises will be most welcome as will be the proposals to cover the safety of members of the public whilst on registered premises.

The suggestion that local authority inspectors should be responsible for non-industrial local authority and crown properties should not present any difficulties.

STAFF

Again it is necessary to report that the work has suffered to some extent by the shortage of staff. For the first six months of the year the normal establishment of 11 public health inspectors was reduced to 9 and this coincided with extreme pressure in other sections of the department. The second half of the year was rather better, with an increase to 10. At the end of the year it was agreed that a reorganisation of the clerical section could enable one clerk to be responsible for maintaining the register of premises fully up to date by outside visits as necessary. This should improve the position for 1973

APPENDIX
OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL
ANNUAL REPORT, 1972

Table A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	No. of Premises newly regist- ered during the year (2)	Total number of registered Prem- ises at end of year (3)	No. of registered Premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices	14	197	17
Retail shops ..	35	540	143
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	21	4
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	9	81	51
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
Totals ..	58	841	215

Table B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING
GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

340

Table C—ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1507
Retail shops	2971
Wholesale departments, warehouses	272
Catering establishments open to the public	580
Canteens	17
Fuel storage depots	24
TOTAL ..	5371
TOTAL MALES ..	1716
TOTAL FEMALES ..	3655

Table D—EXEMPTIONS

One exemption from the provision of sanitary accommodation remains in operation.

Table E—PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were taken during the year.

Table F—STAFF

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	9
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One premises is registered under this Act and is run satisfactorily. Five routine visits were made, one sample taken and this was satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licenses were in force for seven premises at the end of the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act requires the registration of premises used for animal boarding and certain minimum standards are laid down. Two premises with facilities for boarding a total of 119 dogs and 42 cats are registered and both operated satisfactorily.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

It has not been found necessary to serve any notices during the year under the provisions of this Act.

HAIRDRESSERS

18 routine inspections were made under the byelaws and generally only minor contraventions were noted.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work began during the year on the Northern Area Main Drainage Scheme. The contract began on the 1st August and is scheduled to be completed by the 1st May, 1974. This work will permit further housing development in the north western part of the town and will relieve risk of flooding to the northern part of the town.

No serious flooding incidents occurred during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DOMESTIC

The review of progress in the North East by a committee of the Clean Air Council was one of the important events of the year. The report showed Hartlepool to have one of the best records in the North East and no criticisms were made.

Two orders were made during the year for a total of 1,109 houses and two orders were brought into operation.

The total number of properties in orders made is now 19,485 which is about 62% of the town.

Unfortunately there had to be a slowing down of the programme towards the end of the year because of financial restraints on local determined schemes.

INDUSTRIAL

The year has been dominated by the application of Phillips Petroleum for a site for treatment and storage of North Sea Oil.

The proximity of the proposed site to a major food factory was a source of considerable concern and much time was spent in detailed discussions with both companies. These were continuing at the end of the year.

There was one unusual application under the Clean Air Act. This was for exemption of a plant on the grounds that it was to be built for research purposes. The application was treated in confidence and it was agreed to exempt the plant from certain sections of the act subject to certain safeguards.

There were a number of complaints of nuisance from some of the major industrial plants in the town and a close liaison was kept with the District Alkali Inspector in respect of those plants which come under his control. There were no particularly serious incidents, but there is always some pollution and efforts continue to reduce it to the lowest possible level.

Six notifications of new boiler plants were submitted during the year and four new chimney heights were approved.

MEASUREMENT

The measuring instruments used in previous years have continued except for the lead peroxide gauge at Golden Flatts School. This gauge has been in use for many years but the results have become very predictable and it was considered that the instrument was serving no useful purpose.

The results for all the remaining gauges were very satisfactory. There has been a continuation in the drop in the level of smoke and whilst the amount of SO_2 is not dropping so significantly the figures are quite good.

The deposit gauges measuring, in the main, industrial dust, all showed some reduction on the previous year's figure, except for the iron oxide reading at Dinsdale Lodge. To some extent the figures reflect the level of industrial activity in the town as well as the efficiency of dust suppression and it is very difficult to come to any firm conclusions on the figures. They do not however give any particular cause for concern although there is still room for improvement.

<i>Smoke Control Area No.</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirm- ation</i>	<i>Date of Oper- ation</i>	<i>No. of houses at 31.12.72</i>	<i>No. of other premises</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
W.H. 1	23. 8.62	13. 4.63	1.11.63	1,871	33	668
W.H. 2	30. 4.64	19. 3.65	1.11.65	721	5	92
H. 1	25. 5.64	15. 4.65	1.11.65	480	2	280
W.H. 3	28. 8.65	29. 4.66	1.11.66	756	10	76.4
W.H. 4	26. 1.66	29. 4.66	1.11.66	181	—	11.5
H. 2	23.12.65	7. 4.66	1. 1.67	1,020	15	140
H. 3	29. 7.66	25.10.66	1.11.67	399	7	200
W.H. 6	16. 9.66	20. 1.67	1.11.67	1,064	11	301.4
W.H. 5	18. 5.66	24. 8.66	1. 7.68	670	5	81.7
W.H. 7	3. 2.67	28. 4.67	1.11.68	1,345	21	277.5
11	2.11.67	6. 2.68	1.11.68	445	2	310
12	2.11.67	24. 1.68	1.11.68	580	2	91.5
13	28. 5.68	26. 8.68	1.11.69	565	31	104.25
14	28. 5.68	12. 9.68	1.11.69	1,097	20	65.7
15	13. 3.69	30. 5.69	1.11.70	448	17	85.5
16	22. 5.69	25. 7.69	1.11.70	1,468	73	83.5
17	1. 9.69	22.10.69	1.11.70	723	32	72.13
18	26. 3.70	19. 6.70	1.11.71	864	10	912.22
19	14. 5.70	24. 7.70	1.11.71	909	—	104.43
20	14. 9.70	3.12.70	1. 7.72	853	26	60.67
21	16. 4.71	5. 7.71	1.11.72	1,155	22	154.04
22	12.10.71	13. 1.72	1. 7.73	761	280	96.4
23	23. 8.72	5.12.72	1.11.73	613	14	116
24	5. 10.72	—	1. 7.74	496	24	290
TOTALS				19,484	662	4674.84

DEPOSIT GAUGES—1972.

MONTH	GRAY ART GALLERY		GRANTULLY		DYKE HOUSE SCHOOL		GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL		ROSSMERE SCHOOL		DINSDALE LODGE	
	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃
January	7.94	1.43	12.38	4.90	18.36	1.28	10.67	3.83	6.50	1.68	7.92	2.11
February....	—	—	3.54	1.22	5.24	0.84	7.58	2.15	4.11	0.82	4.66	1.31
March	4.60	1.67	3.74	0.88	10.17	1.14	13.19	3.79	4.28	0.89	7.32	2.35
April	7.07	1.13	0.37	0.14	7.75	0.67	11.68	3.76	4.04	0.65	8.26	3.79
May	7.31	1.20	24.79	3.64	9.53	0.81	18.66	5.71	6.95	1.37	8.93	2.25
June	5.04	0.40	24.62	0.44	5.94	0.34	9.20	3.12	5.00	0.86	5.94	2.11
July	1.30	0.17	13.60	1.33	26.65	0.70	7.85	2.32	5.65	1.88	8.46	3.15
August	2.27	0.13	3.81	0.34	3.76	0.34	7.58	2.01	3.18	1.27	7.42	2.01
September ..	22.78	1.70	4.96	0.58	8.39	0.44	7.89	2.85	8.35	3.87	24.77	12.38
October	4.64	0.80	5.13	0.99	3.56	0.34	11.04	4.40	10.61	2.70	13.76	6.58
November...	9.91	1.37	3.74	1.12	20.00	3.15	8.39	2.65	6.09	1.13	14.80	7.69
December...	2.87	0.63	1.60	0.34	3.76	0.64	5.34	1.95	2.09	0.34	5.40	2.55
TOTAL...	75.73	10.63	102.28	15.92	123.11	10.69	119.07	38.54	66.85	17.46	117.64	48.28
AVERAGE	6.88	0.97	8.52	1.33	10.26	0.89	9.92	3.21	5.57	1.45	9.80	4.02

All figures in tons per square mile

MONTHLY AVERAGE INSOLUBLE DEPOSITS					
Period	Gray Art Gallery	Grantully	Golden Flatts	Rossmere	Dyke House
1952-56	12.03	9.58	11.16	—	9.23
1953-57	11.72	10.66	11.61	—	9.13
1954-58	11.72	11.73	11.57	—	8.71
1955-59	10.88	11.24	11.19	—	8.12
1956-60	10.80	11.71	11.40	—	7.91
1957-61	10.90	12.17	11.26	8.59	7.56
1958-62	10.42	11.64	10.61	8.03	7.47
1959-63	10.21	10.23	10.11	7.74	7.60
1960-64	10.12	10.97	10.49	7.62	7.83
1961-65	10.86	10.57	10.34	7.37	8.41
1962-66	10.57	10.24	11.08	7.32	8.96
1963-67	10.63	10.23	12.58	8.29	10.34
1964-68	10.92	10.73	14.34	8.46	10.45
1965-69	11.67	10.77	14.04	8.75	10.18
1966-70	9.84	11.71	14.28	8.50	10.53
1967-71	10.04	11.63	14.04	8.69	11.26
1968-72	9.65	11.61	12.90	7.67	10.46

(Tons per square mile per month)

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT.

GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL

MONTH	Expressed as milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres per day.	MONTH	Expressed as milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres per day.
January..	1.70	June	0.80
February.	1.40	July.....	0.45
March ...	1.00	August ..	0.50
April	1.30	September	0.80
May	—		

This gauge has given results which have followed a very definite seasonal pattern over the years it has been installed and there seemed little point in continuing its use.

The gauge was finally withdrawn on the 30th September.

SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS

Month	HEALTH DEPARTMENT Victoria Road						HART ROAD						WEST VIEW CLINIC					
	Smoke			SO ₂			Smoke			SO ₂			Smoke			SO ₂		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
January	587	21	74	289	52	100	342	3	105	161	6	90	141	3	27	141	6	86
February	205	23	87	257	39	104	302	8	125	223	28	101	91	9	43	241	23	95
March	299	4	91	266	58	117	317	10	135	176	41	89	214	6	50	147	32	82
April	132	6	59	111	29	69	482	2	85	122	7	56	53	3	16	85	11	48
May	144	4	46	143	33	73	84	6	37	107	14	42	40	2	15	79	19	52
June	144	6	37	113	17	42	69	7	46	75	17	35	27	3	14	61	12	43
July	64	12	28	85	25	46	66	6	30	57	17	38	48	4	15	89	18	41
August	88	1	29	121	15	41	60	5	29	74	11	24	43	3	13	89	12	35
September	245	5	81	176	7	74	204	8	62	182	0	42	93	4	28	153	15	56
October	196	23	91	165	43	93	184	31	94	134	24	71	81	9	38	145	31	72
November	256	9	78	316	38	92	234	48	124	124	18	88	105	5	32	161	43	82
December	226	13	101	251	74	138	338	65	165	288	75	192	124	6	47	251	69	169

All figures in microgrammes per cubic metre

SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

ANNUAL AVERAGES
OF DAILY READINGS OF VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS

YEAR	SITUATION OF INSTRUMENT AND TYPE OF AREA					
	Victoria Road High Density Residential		Hart Road Mixed		West View Medium Density Residential	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
1962	304	178	128	115	190	115
1963	238	176	197	105	154	109
1964	146	127	188	99	137	99
1965	223	152	169	89	149	95
1966	170	163	142	75	122	93
1967	132	118	112	47	117	83
1968	117	115	111	72	103	92
1969	97	76	122	78	74	73
1970	92	53	110	76	36	52
1971	89	58	102	71	36	54
1972	67	82	86	72	28	72

In microgrammes per cubic metre per day.

WIND RECORDS (in hours per month).

MONTH	DIRECTION OF WIND									
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	No record
January ..	48.0	43.0	47.0	170.0	159.0	120.0	61.0	44.0	1.0	51.0
February	23.0	130.0	93.0	87.0	178.0	130.0	43.0	9.0	3.0	0.0
March.....	44.0	169.0	64.0	66.0	156.0	146.0	54.0	9.0	2.0	34.0
April.....	156.0	65.0	2.0	21.0	159.0	173.0	62.0	70.0	4.0	8.0
May	111.0	30.0	16.0	97.0	167.0	155.0	31.0	84.0	2.0	51.0
June.....	35.0	80.0	16.0	25.0	132.0	258.0	100.0	35.0	1.0	38.0
July	82.0	233.0	11.0	6.0	21.0	221.0	112.0	43.0	15.0	0.0
August ..	65.0	195.0	5.0	9.0	90.0	201.0	92.0	33.0	9.0	45.0
September	95.0	112.0	3.0	19.0	75.0	158.0	88.0	74.0	48.0	48.0
October ..	61.0	118.0	12.0	37.0	148.0	189.0	67.0	69.0	30.0	13.0
November	16.0	7.0	1.0	4.0	143.0	333.0	134.0	82.0	0.0	0.0
December.	2.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	324.0	306.0	40.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Average	61.0	98.0	22.0	50.0	146.0	199.0	74.0	46.0	10.0	24.0

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

				TYPE OF PROPERTY	
				Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS					
1	Number of properties in district	..	..	.. 36,437	39
2	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	1,127	9
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	259	5
	(ii) Mice	..	..	383	3
3	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification			136	20
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	28	10
	(ii) Mice	..	..	16	2

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

A total of 1,351 rodent, insect and miscellaneous complaints were dealt with during the year.

Treatments for rats and mice again formed the greater part of the operatives' work and whilst the number of rodent complaints remained at the same level as for the previous year, there was an increase in the survey visits carried out to check for possible infestations or likely re-infestations.

The annual 10% test baiting of sewer manholes was carried out and only 8 takes were recorded, necessary poison treatments were then completed and these were repeated six months later as a precautionary measure.

Insect treatments were again mainly confined to beetles in domestic properties and for the first time in a number of years there was a decline in the number of treatments required. The number of treatments for bugs and fleas remained at a low level.

A warm dry spell in late summer was responsible for large numbers of seaweed flies on the beach and the Seaton Swimming Baths had to be closed for a short period until this problem abated.

Twelve disinfections were carried out and several items of bedding were removed for destruction during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD

SURRENDERED TO PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The arrangements for disposal of waste food remain as before. There was a break-down of a refrigerator which caused a large quantity of ice cream to be destroyed but apart from that the quantity of food condemned was appreciably less than last year.

336	tins	meat
111	lbs	fresh meat
608	packs	meat and meat products
26		chickens or part
93	packs	meat or poultry dishes
5,637	tins	fish, fruit, vegetables and soup
1,132	packs	frozen fish, and vegetables
206	tins	milk puddings, milk or cream
21	pkts.	cheese
50	kilos	potatoes
277	pkts.	pappodums
927	pkts.	potato mix
8	crates	grapes
15	lbs.	stuffing
154	packs	frozen trifles
4,650	packs	ice cream, mousse and lollies
87	packs	frozen pastry

and small quantities of miscellaneous foods.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Samples	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Soup	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Paste	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lobster Pate	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sauces	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fresh Fish	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Milk	12	4	8	12	—	—	—	—
Pasties	1	—	1	—	1	27	Contained only 10.7% meat.	Warning letter to Bakery manufacturer.
Fresh Fruit	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pastry Mix	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tinned Meat	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dairy Topping	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream	4	—	4	3	1	96	Contained only 45.7% fat	Formal Sample taken
Fresh milk con'trate	1	—	1	—	1	36	Contained only 7.9% fat	Letter to manufacturer.
Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	5	1	4	4	1	78	Contained only 270 mgrm/oz. ascorbic acid	Formal sample taken— found to be genuine
Cheese	3	1	2	2	1	40	Contained only 43.7% fat	Formal sample taken
Lard	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cakes	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Garlic	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Pork Brawn	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Essence	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Soy Sauce	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Mushrooms	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Gripe water	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fresh Meat	1	—	1	—	1	62	Contained only 120 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide	Informal warning to manufacturer
Wine	1	—	1	—	1	63	Wrong labelling	Letter to manufacturer
Spirits	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Fresh Vegetables ..	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Almond Marzipan ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Sauce Mix ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cut Peel	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mace	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Redi sweet	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	1	97	Contained only 75.5% meat	Formal sample taken
Beans	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	1	—	1	—	1	—	Rodent droppings	Warning letter to manufacturer

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIR

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP	CALVES	PIGS	TOTAL
1963	5,524	19,273	100	9,974	34,871
1964	3,940	16,789	168	12,496	33,393
1965	3,754	14,363	183	12,615	30,915
1966	4,385	17,310	92	8,255	30,042
1967	5,025	15,228	71	7,287	27,611
1968	4,017	13,091	47	6,945	24,100
1969	3,485	9,329	47	6,048	18,909
1970	4,010	11,528	36	7,374	22,948
1971	3,671	9,781	42	11,158	24,652
1972	2,899	9,050	21	9,439	21,409

YEAR	Total Cattle slaughtered (including calves)	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected	Total number of pigs slaughtered	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected
1963	5,624	9	0.16	9,974	71	0.71
1964	4,108	1	0.02	12,496	137	1.09
1965	3,937	1	0.02	12,615	67	0.53
1966	4,477	3	0.07	8,255	18	0.22
1967	5,096	0	0.00	7,287	33	0.45
1968	4,064	0	0.00	6,945	21	0.30
1969	3,532	1	0.02	6,048	15	0.24
1970	4,046	1	0.02	7,374	12	0.16
1971	3,713	0	0.00	11,158	24	0.22
1972	2,920	0	0.00	9,439	18	0.19

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	2,718	181	21	9,050	9,439	—
No. inspected.....	2,718	181	21	9,050	9,439	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS & CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned....	—	5	3	33	26	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	687	69	—	874	1,438	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.....	25.27	40.88	14.28	10.02	15.51	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	—	—	—	—	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis.	—	—	—	—	0.19	—
CYSTICERCOSIS : Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecut- ions (5)
Factories without mechanical power.....	2	1	—	—
Factories with mechanical power.....	236	172	11	—
Other Premises under the Act, including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises	22	35	—	—
TOTAL.....	260	208	11	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of clean- liness (S 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conven- iences (S. 7)					
a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or defective	9	4	—	2	—
c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	5	—	2	—

OUTWORKERS

No notifications were received in respect of any persons being employed as outworkers.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF
HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER

1972

CONTENTS

PREFACE	.. .. .	I
STAFF	.. .. .	II
GENERAL STATISTICS	.. .. .	III
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	.. .. .	IV
ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT	.. .. .	V
MINOR AILMENTS	.. .. .	VI
IMMUNISATION	.. .. .	VII
VISUAL DEFECTS	.. .. .	VIII
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS	.. .. .	IX
SPEECH THERAPY	.. .. .	X
CHILD GUIDANCE	.. .. .	XI
REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER	.. .. .	XII
SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE	.. .. .	XIII
HANDICAPPED PUPILS	.. .. .	XIV
SPECIAL SCHOOLS	.. .. .	XV
NURSERY SCHOOLS	.. .. .	XVI
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	.. .. .	XVII
MORTALITY IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE	.. .. .	XVIII
EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN	.. .. .	XIX
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES	.. .. .	XX
TABLES	.. .. .	XXI

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1972-73

Councillor G. W. GROVES, J.P. (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. B. E. MANN, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Worshipful the Mayor, Alderman Mrs. E. SPRINTALL

Alderman T. ANDREWS

Alderman G. P. K. GALLIMORE, M.A.

Alderman W. S. JERVIS, J.P.

Alderman W. O. MANN

Councillor Mrs. M. BOAGEY

Councillor O. F. BRADSHAW

Councillor S. BRAMLEY

Councillor Mrs. L. BURTON

Councillor Mrs. M. M. CRABB

Councillor J. O. CURRY

Councillor G. H. ELLETT

Councillor W. W. EMERSON

Councillor J. R. FOGGERTY

Councillor E. L. GOODALL

Councillor B. HANSON

Councillor F. JACQUES, J.P.

Councillor S. KAISER, B.SC., DIP.ED.

Councillor Mrs. L. A. KYTE-POWELL

Councillor W. MIDDLETON

Councillor Mrs. A. PARK

Councillor F. ROGERS

Councillor M. SHAW

Councillor C. STUBBS

Councillor H. W. SWEETING

Councillor R. THOMPSON, J.P.

Councillor R. WALLER, J.P.

Councillor A. M. WHITEHEAD

Mrs. G. BRADFORD

Mrs. B. BROTHERSTON, J.P.

Mrs. M. M. FORD, J.P.

Rev. J. BELL, B.A.

Mr. W. G. COWLEY, C.ENG., M.I. MECH.E.

Mr. S. CRONIN

Rev. A. W. HODGSON

Rev. J. S. HUTTON

Mr. L. S. LITTLEFAIR

Mr. S. RAWLING

Mr. C. F. SMYTH, B.A.

County Borough



of Hartlepool

Principal School Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1972

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HARTLEPOOL,

August, 1973

*To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my sixth Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1972.

The school population in January, 1973 was 20,762 an increase of 564 as compared with January, 1972. Because of staff changes and shortages during the year the number of sessions devoted to periodic medical inspections fell from 357 to 204. The incidence of defects found was 15.1% as compared with 15.2% in 1971 and 15.8% in 1970.

There were no serious epidemics during the year and the number of children who attended Minor Ailments Clinics was fewer than 1971 but the number of actual attendances increased mainly due to an increase of treatments given for plantar warts. A considerable amount of staff time was devoted during the year to nutritional surveys in schools in co-operation with the Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Social Medicine, at St. Thomas' Hospital, which is carrying out on behalf of the Department of Education and Science a nutritional survey of school children in certain areas of England and Wales of which Hartlepool is one. In addition a pilot survey was carried out in Hartlepool and this involved additional work for the School Nursing Staff.

In 1971 we commented upon the rather unsatisfactory response for vaccination against Rubella and Measles and once again the acceptance rate for both these courses of immunisation continues to be low. However, B.C.G. continues to be well accepted which is highly satisfactory considering the decline in the natural reservoir of infection in the community.

Screening for hearing defects has continued on an increasing scale and feasibility studies have been carried out in order to set up a unit for partially hearing children.

Perhaps, however, the most important aspect of 1972 has been the realisation that with the fall in the infant mortality rate an increased number of handicapped children, both mentally and physically, are reaching school age. In the quinquennium 1960/64 the average infant mortality was 27.8 per 1,000 live births. In the quinquennium 1965/69 this had fallen to 18.5 per 1,000 live births, a reduction of one third. In terms of infant lives saved this amounts to approximately 80 in all, and it is reasonable to assume that a fair number of these are physically or mentally handicapped. In consequence there was considerable pressure on the reception class at Thornhill School and in the Special Care and reception classes at Springwell School.

We have commented elsewhere on the effect of the high birthrate between 1955-62 and how the numbers leaving school each year is likely to be high until 1978. Due, of course, to the raising of the school leaving age, this will not have an immediate impact this year but is likely to effect the employment prospects of children in the immediate future and be particularly disadvantageous to the handicapped leaver. However, with the establishment of the Employment Medical Advisory Service a closer and more effective surveillance is likely to be established which should be of some benefit to the handicapped child in helping to place them in suitable employment.

The falling birthrate has permitted early admissions to Infant Schools and together with a greater provision of Nursery Education should make some impact on cultural deprivation which is so evident in many Infant and Junior Schools. It has long been recognised that a child from a poor home begins to suffer adversely from the age of six months onwards and by the time a child is ready for school the gap between the child of the clerical worker and the unskilled labourer is very wide. A more effective attack on cultural deprivation could well reduce the need for Special School places but this is a long term project and there is an immediate need for skilled help for the educationally sub normal child which the new Junior Educationally Sub Normal School will provide. The current philosophy towards equality of treatment and the elimination of social divisiveness is reflected in the education of the handicapped just as much as in the reorganisation of Secondary Education. The bringing within the education system of children at Springwell School has posed considerable problems for the Education Department, who will not only now have to cope with the increase in numbers coming forward, but over the years require to give considerable study to their educational needs and the most effective ways of meeting them. The argument in favour of maintaining Special Schools for the Educationally Sub Normal is undoubtedly to concentrate, more effectively, educational skills for those

who are in greatest need of them. Nevertheless it should be possible through combining cultural, sporting and other activities to integrate these pupils more effectively within the normal school system whilst retaining the advantages of concentration of skilled help and smaller classes.

The raising of the school leaving age has also posed another problem, that of the teenage mother. More girls in their final years at school are having their education interrupted because of pregnancy. Last year 6 girls were excluded from school because of pregnancy. The problem facing the Education Department is to endeavour to see that the girls' educational needs are not neglected whilst at the same time tackling the social and family psychological problems which arise. It is doubtful whether a return to the same school is advisable after a pregnancy and it could well be that a more satisfactory arrangement can be made through the girls' attendance at the College of Further Education until the statutory school leaving age is reached.

The reorganisational changes which effect both the Local Government and the National Health Service during 1974 will have their impact on the School Health Service. Ever since the coming into force of the National Health Service Act the Local Education Authorities have had to look to the National Health Service for the treatment of children with various disabilities. Closer integration with general paediatric medicine is highly desirable but at the same time has certain disadvantages. Medical advice and treatment has to be given in such a way as to safeguard the child's educational future and it has always been the one strong feature of the School Health Service that its Doctors were trained to study what is, in fact, rehabilitative medicine in an educational setting. Under the present organisation housing, school health and education are under the aegis of one authority. Under reorganisation, however, Housing will become the function of the District Council, Education the function of the County Council and School Health the function of the Area Health Authority. No one doubts the necessity for collaboration, what must be safeguarded is the effective links which now exist.

STAFF

Dr. Bardalai resigned his appointment and returned to India and he was succeeded as Deputy School Medical Officer by the promotion of Dr. A. H. Young. The vacancy in the Department was not filled until the appointment of Dr. G. N. Singh in the middle of December.

Once again it is my pleasure to thank members of the staff for their efforts during the year and to the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee for their support at all times.

To the Chief Education Officer and his staff, and in particular to Mr. W. I. Overton and the Principal Psychologist, Mr. D. Rowley, I owe a special debt of gratitude.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. MILLIGAN,

Principal School Medical Officer

II STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

B. C. BARDALAI, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.H. (until September, 1972)

A. H. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from October, 1972)

Senior Medical Officer in Department

A. H. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (until October, 1972)

G. N. SINGH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from December, 1972)

Assistant Medical Officers :

K. M. KIRBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Sessional Basis)

W. R. McKENZIE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(Sessional Basis)

E. O. STRAIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Sessional Basis)

D. A. REECE, M.B., B.S. (Sessional Basis)

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

C. J. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Sessional Basis)

Aural Surgeon :

V. H. OSWAL, F.R.C.S. (Sessional Basis)

Orthoptist :

Miss F. STROTHER, D.B.O. (Sessional Basis)

Mrs. S. D. BROWN, (Sessional Basis)
(from September, 1972 until February, 1973)

Mrs. G. J. SMITHSON, (Sessional Basis) (from March, 1973)

Principal School Dental Officer :

Mrs. K. M. ATKINSON L.D.S.

School Dental Officers :

Mrs. J. RITCHIE (Sessional Basis)

Mrs. J. M. SIM, L.D.S. (Sessional Basis)

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. M. MILLIGAN, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

Mrs. J. A. LEECH, L.C.S.T. (Sessional Basis)

Chief Nursing Officer :

Miss I. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.I.D.N.S.

Audiometrician :

Mrs. E. MOUNTAIN (until January, 1973)

Miss S. J. ASKEW, (from January, 1973)

III. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The school population in January, 1973 was 20,762. The number of pupils on the register is shown in the following tables :—

Population of County Borough 97,160.

Primary Schools or Departments

January, 1973

Schools

*Children on
Register*

County	35	9,972
Voluntary	9	2,376
Total	44	<u>12,348</u>

Secondary Schools or Departments

January, 1973

County	11	6,953
Voluntary	3	855
Total	14	<u>7,808</u>

Nursery Schools—January, 1973 .. 5 282

Day Special Schools—January, 1973 3 324

IV. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

(a) Medical.

During 1972, 3,397 periodic medical inspections were carried out on children attending the schools within the area of the Education Authority. Those inspections were carried out on children at entry into the Infant Schools, in the last year at the Junior School, in the last year at the Senior School, and when records of previous medical examinations with other Education Authorities are not available.

At the Grammar School for Boys, Henry Smith School and the High School for Girls special arrangements were made whereby all the pupils were medically examined in their sixteenth year.

The number of periodic medical inspections carried out were as follows :—

No. of Periodic Medical Inspection Sessions	204
No. of children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections	3,397
No. of children examined at Special Inspections	125
No. of children examined at Re-inspections	466

Percentage of children examined at Periodic Medical

Inspections found to have defects requiring treatment 15.07%

Details of defects found are given in Table I.

The number of parents attending at examination of their children during 1972 was as follows :—

Entrants	..	..	92.29%
Others	..	..	81.61%
Leavers	..	..	3.60%

Only 3% of children examined on leaving school were accompanied by a parent. However, form numbered Y9 for the Youth Employment Officer is filled up by the School Doctor when a defect likely to interfere with a child's future employment is found. This enables the Employment Office to assess the child's capabilities for various jobs.

(b) Dental.

12,858 children were seen in the course of school dental inspections.

(c) Cleanliness.

Inspections for cleanliness are carried out by the School Nurses who endeavour to examine each child in school once each term. Owing to absenteeism it is not always possible to attain this desirable standard but every effort is made to ensure that as few children as possible escape examination.

79,840 examinations were carried out, and children found to be verminous on 4,426 occasions at such examinations.

A child found to be unclean in any way is not allowed to take part in swimming activities until "cleared" by the School Nurse. This restriction has often been found to result in a dramatic improvement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

No change has occurred during 1972 in the method of assessment of the general conditions of children which is categorised as satisfactory or unsatisfactory only. During 1972 the general condition of all children out of 3,397 examined was considered satisfactory.

V. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The arrangements for treatment are as follows :—

Minor Ailments . .	Medical Officer Sessions. Thursday and Friday a.m.
Minor Ailments . .	Monday, Wednesday and Friday a.m.
Sun-ray . .	Monday p.m. and Friday p.m. if required
Dental Clinics . .	Daily (morning sessions)
Orthoptic . .	All day Wednesday and all day Friday
Ophthalmic . .	Monday a.m. Wednesday p.m. and Friday a.m.
Speech Therapy . .	Monday to Friday a.m. and Tuesday and Thursday p.m.
Ear, Nose & Throat	Thursday p.m.

The Ophthalmic, Orthoptic and all other Clinics are held at the Child Health Centre, Caroline Street.

Medical Officer's Special Sessions for the examination of physically handicapped and educationally sub-normal children are held at the Child Health Centre, but occasionally they are held in the child's school and at home.

VI. MINOR AILMENTS.

Treatment of minor ailments has continued throughout the year at Thornhill Special School.

Details of the children receiving treatment at the Child Health Centre during 1972 are given below :—

Skin Diseases—

Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	11
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	33
Ringworm—Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	0
Body	..	..	..	..	..	0
Other Skin Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	51

Eye Diseases—

Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Hordeolum	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Eye Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	0

Ear Diseases—

Otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wax	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Ear Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	4

Nose Complaints	1
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Uncleanliness—

Verminous Heads	..	..	..	..	..	299
Dirty Body	..	..	..	..	..	0

Miscellaneous Cases—

Septic Sores and Abrasions	..	..	..	..	..	59
Accidents (Minor)	..	..	..	..	..	35
Enlarged Glands	..	..	..	..	..	0
Abscesses and Boils	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sore Throats	..	..	..	..	..	0
Chilblains	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warts & Verrucae	..	..	..	..	..	1,095
Debility	..	..	..	..	..	0
Infection, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Ailments	..	..	..	..	..	42
Postures	..	..	..	..	..	0

Total individual child treatments 1,648

No. of individual children who attended Clinics .. 1,320

No. of attendances made 7,004

VII. IMMUNISATION

All children during their first year at school are offered either a full course of immunisation or a reinforcing immunisation against diphtheria/tetanus and poliomyelitis.

A more detailed survey of the work is given in the tables which follow:—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION—1972

Year of Injection	PRIMARY				REINFORCING			
	Age groups of children at time of injection							
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1970	59	971	335	1365	—	153	1364	1517
1971	62	1043	303	1408	—	84	990	1074
1972	49	1038	200	1287	1	196	932	1129

SCHOOLCHILDREN—MEASLES

Following the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 9/68 all parents of children who are affected by this circular are contacted and their consent sought for the immunisation of their children against measles. The results, as will be noted from the table below, continue to be most disappointing.

MEASLES VACCINATION, 1972

Year of Vaccination	Year of Birth								Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965 and before	
1969	—	—	—	—	213	151	66	97	527
1970	—	—	2	297	210	61	42	42	654
1971	—	—	363	182	65	26	35	18	689
1972	—	343	145	38	14	13	3	4	560

SCHOOLCHILDREN—B.C.G. VACCINATION

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis of school children from 11 years of age upwards was continued during 1972 and 88.8% of children to whom testing was offered accepted and of these 91.6% were tested.

Further details are given in the following table:—

B.C.G. VACCINATION—1972

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. to whom testing was offered	871	1073	1944
Refused	110	106	216
Accepted	761	967	1728
Absent and therefore not tested	75	71	146
TESTED	686	896	1582
Absent and therefore not read	40	50	90
READ	646	846	1492
Tuberculin POSITIVE	23	25	48
„ NEGATIVE & VACCINATED	623	821	1444

FULL COURSE OF THREE DOSES																
Vaccinated by	Year of Birth															
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Other	Total
Local Authority Staff	—	1	—	1	2	3	4	122	71	22	25	113	690	5	—	1059
General Practitioners	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	9	11	18	35	192	36	—	310
Total 1972	—	1	1	2	3	3	7	125	80	33	43	148	882	41	—	1369
Total 1971	1	—	3	1	4	7	204	95	24	47	192	786	55	—	1	1420
Total 1970	2	1	1	3	11	232	89	20	35	170	789	59	—	—	5	1417

FOURTH DOSE																
Vaccinated by	Year of Birth															
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Other	Total
Local Authority Staff	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	227	539	110	5	2	—	—	—	891
General Practitioners	2	1	3	1	—	3	2	27	111	58	3	5	3	—	—	219
Total 1972	2	1	3	1	3	5	5	254	650	168	8	7	3	—	—	1110
Total 1971	1	1	1	2	4	13	309	650	69	1	6	1	—	—	3	1061
Total 1970	1	5	5	4	14	696	680	59	9	11	4	—	—	—	1	1489

RUBELLA VACCINATIONS

The scheme for rubella vaccination for girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years was continued during 1972. Steps were taken to seek the consent of parents of the children in the first year of the seniors, and of 920 children concerned 250 consented and were vaccinated.

As this represents only 27% of the children in the first year of the seniors, health visitors are continuing to encourage the parents of these children to consent, as it is for their children's future benefit.

The fall in the number of children who consented and were vaccinated in 1972 can be explained by the fact that many of the girls in the second year and upwards of the seniors have already had the vaccination when in the first year.

RUBELLA VACCINATION 1972

Year of Vaccination	Year of Birth							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955 and before	
1970	—	—	—	285	418	155	4	862
1971	—	47	346	229	127	40	6	795
1972	12	143	79	2	2	2	10	250

VIII. VISUAL DEFECTS.

Vision is tested by the School Nurses and Health Visitors at least four times during the pupils' career, i.e. before each routine medical inspection and also at the eight-year level but more frequent screening may be carried out when indicated by School Medical Officers.

Colour vision is tested in Junior schools some time before the routine medical inspection.

School children suffering from visual defects :—

Total No. of attendances	3,793
No. of new cases seen	1,143
No. of prescriptions issued	1,903
No. referred for operative treatment ..	9

The percentage of pupils found to require treatment for defective vision, (excluding squint) at periodic medical inspections during 1972 were as follows :—

Entrants .. 3.33% Others .. 5.00% Leavers .. 5.28%

Squint.

Year	Requiring treatment for Squint	Requiring Observation only	Total	Percentage with Squint of those seen at Periodic Medical Inspections
1971	34	37	71	1.09%
1972	32	40	72	2.12%

Orthoptic Treatment.

During 1972, orthoptic treatment has been available at The Child Health Centre on three sessions per week and 140 new cases have been seen and a total of 1,212 attendances made.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon and the Orthoptist have held joint clinics at the Child Health Centre on at least one session per week.

The appointment of a further Orthoptist in September 1972, created another session making a total of four orthoptic sessions per week in all.

IX. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The Consultant Surgeon conducted one Aural Clinic Session per week at the Child Health Centre.

Details of Treatment Provided :

Operative Treatment :—

For diseases of the ear.....	264
For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsillitis.....	442
For other Nose and Throat Conditions	42
	—
	748
	—

Other Forms of Treatment :—

Nose Complaints	42
Otorrhoea	10
Cerumen (Wax)	14
Other Ear Diseases	13
Sore Throats.....	7
	—
	86
	—

Tonsillectomy.

Each Local Education Authority was requested by the Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Education and Science to note the percentage of children seen at routine Medical Inspections who had had their tonsils removed.

Of 3,397 children inspected, 344 (10.12%) were found to have undergone tonsillectomy. Further details are given in Table 15.

Hearing Tests

In 1972, the Audiometrician carried out 4237 screening tests on school children in the 4-5 years age group and re-tested 400 of these at the clinic. Of these 400 children 353 were re-tested by the School Medical Officers and 127 of the 353 children were further referred for, and received, specialist treatment.

X. SPEECH THERAPY

During the year 361 children were seen. The number of new cases referred was 142. These were invited for interview and 131 attended. The number of attendances made by children for treatment was 2,216. The number of visits made to schools was 127, and 3 home visits were made

XI. CHILD GUIDANCE

Children requiring child guidance are referred by School Medical Officers to Child Guidance Clinics in Middlesbrough. There was previously an arrangement whereby the Consultant Psychiatrist at the Sunderland Child Guidance Clinic gave weekly sessions at the Child Health Centre in Hartlepool. Unfortunately following the retirement of Dr. Stansfield, a replacement has not been available. Approaches have been made to the Regional Hospital Service for psychiatric provision and there is possibility that service may be given by the North Tees Hospital Area.

New Cases

Year	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool
1971	24	26
1972	30	—

Including old cases 80 Hartlepool children received the facilities of the Child Guidance Service. In all these instances the closest co-operation is maintained between the School Medical Officer, General Practitioners, Educational Psychologists and other Social Workers.

XII. PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1972

The number of children needing dental treatment remains at the constant low level associated with a flouride area. When further water supplies are drawn from outside the area in the near future the concentration of flouride will fall slightly, but not to below the optimum of 1.p.p.m.

12858 children were seen in the course of school dental inspections. Of these 4782 were found to be in need of treatment, and 3260 attended the school clinic. Total number of visits made was 5898 and 3485 courses of treatment were completed.

Very few neglected mouths were seen in primary schools where annual inspections were concentrated because of shortage of staff. It would seem therefore, that these inspections are having the desired effect of stimulating parents to seek treatment for their children either at the clinic, or privately. One can only hope that such interest fostered at an early age will continue throughout adult life.

The treatment pattern remains constant. Detailed figures are given in Table 14.

The co-operation of teaching and clinic staff is very much appreciated.

XIII. SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

No. of Children having School Meals and Milk—January, 1973.

No. of children on School Rolls ..	20,762
No. of children having Dinners ..	9,464
No. of children having Free Dinners ..	2,901
No. of children having Paid Dinners	6,563
No. of children having School Milk ..	5,414

	No. on Roll	No. of Pupils having Meals			No. of Pupils having Milk
		Free	Paid	Total	
Nursery	282	30	79	109	232
Primary	12,348	1,860	4,306	6,166	4,909
Secndy. Modern, Grammar & Tech.	7,808	893	2,023	2,916	—
Special Schools ..	324	118	155	273	273
	20,762	2,901	6,563	9,464	5,414

All children having milk received one-third pint per day, except at Thornhill Special School where two-thirds pint were supplied to each child classed as delicate.

The children at the five Nursery Schools had an extra third-pint of milk per day, which was paid for by the parents.

XIV. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The Education Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of all Handicapped Children from the age of two years who require special educational treatment. The early ascertainment of handicapped pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

Wherever possible, handicapped children attend ordinary schools provided they are able to profit by the education offered in such schools and provided that they do not interfere with the education of the other children in schools by their presence. It is important to remember and to stress the degree of "normality" which exists in any child, however physically handicapped, and due consideration must always be given to this aspect of the child as well as to the handicap from which the child may be suffering. In most cases these children are known to the Consultant Paediatrician and here the closest co-operation exists, so that the eventual recommendation is the result of mutual discussion.

Details regarding the categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are contained in the "Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959" as follows :—

(a) Blind Pupils.

No. of blind pupils ascertained during the year ..	1
No. of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	0
Total No. of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind, as at January 1973.	2

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils.

No. of partially sighted pupils ascertained during the year	1
No. of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year.. .. .	1
Total No. of partially sighted children in Special Schools for the partially sighted as at Jan. 1973.	4

(c) Deaf Pupils.

No. of deaf pupils ascertained during the year ..	0
No. of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	0
Total No. of pupils in Special Schools for the Deaf as at January 1973.	12

(d) Partially Hearing Pupils.

No. of partially hearing pupils ascertained during the year	0
No. of partially hearing pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	0
Total No. of pupils in Special Schools for the partially hearing as at January 1973.	7

(e) Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.

During the year 129 children were referred to the School Medical Officer for examination of whom 87 were new cases and 42 were re-examinations.

No. of Educationally Sub-normal Children recommended for Special Schools during the year ..	41
No. of Educationally Sub-normal Children admitted to Special Schools during the year	33
No. of children on register at Southbrook School as at January 1973.	160
No. of children on registers of other Day Special Schools as at January 1973.	59
Total No. of children in Residential Special Schools for Educationally Sub-normal Children as at January 1973.	32

(f) Epileptic Pupils.

No. of epileptic pupils ascertained during the year..	1
No. of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total No. of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic pupils as at January 1973.	5

(g) Maladjusted Pupils.

No. of maladjusted pupils ascertained during the year	10
No. of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools, etc. for maladjusted children during the year	9
Total No. of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc. as at January 1973.	31

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils.

No. of physically handicapped pupils ascertained during the year	10
No. of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Thornhill Special School during the year ..	10
Total No. of Physically Handicapped Pupils on register at Thornhill Special School as at Jan. 1973.	41
Total No. of Physically Handicapped Pupils in Residential Special Schools for Physically Handicapped Pupils as at January 1973. ..	7

(i) Delicate Pupils.

No. of Delicate pupils ascertained during the year ..	16
No. of Delicate pupils admitted to Thornhill Special School during the year	16
No. of Delicate Pupils on register of Thornhill Special School as at January 1973.	57
No. of Delicate pupils in Residential Special Schools as at January 1973.	3

XV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.**Thornhill Special School**

The roll as at January 1973 was as follows :—

Delicate Pupils	57
Physically Handicapped Pupils ..	41
Epileptic	5
Severe Speech Difficulties	1
Durham County Pupils (Del. & P.H.)	6

110

Children are transferred to Thornhill Special School for a variety of reasons but only when head teachers, parents and school medical officers are in agreement, e.g. the physically handicapped pupil may find it difficult both to get to an ordinary school and to move from one classroom to another but Thornhill School is beneficial as transport is provided and all classrooms are situated at ground level with easy access.

The child whose physical development has been slow can be upset by large classes and finds the educational environment of smaller groups at Thornhill beneficial.

Southbrook School for E.S.N. Pupils

The Southbrook school caters for 160 pupils of primary and secondary school age.

During the year 33 children were admitted to the school, while 23 pupils left school on reaching the age of 16 years, 3 pupils were transferred to Residential Special Schools, 3 were de-ascertained, 2 left the area of the Authority, and 2 boys were admitted to community homes. At the end of the year there were 82 children awaiting placement in Southbrook School. A further building on the same site to cater for 160 secondary aged "Educationally Sub-Normal" children, is in process, and it is hoped that this establishment will be available during 1973.

Analysis of Intelligence Quotient (on Admission)

	90-85	84-80	79-75	74-70	69-65	64-60	59-55	54-50	-50	Totals
Boys	1	7	27	30	20	8	10	1	2	106
Girls	—	1	10	18	11	8	5	1	—	54

Springwell Day Special School

The Springwell Day Special School catering for 70 severely "Educationally Sub-Normal" children, including a "Special Care Unit", replaced the Brenda Road Day Special School, and was opened on 17th April, 1972. At January, 1973 the Springwell Day Special School had 55 pupils on roll and a waiting list of 7 children existed. This waiting list should disappear during the forthcoming year.

Saltergill Residential Special School

The Saltergill School constructed jointly by the Darlington/Hartlepool Local Education Authorities, was opened for maladjusted pupils on 11th January, 1971.

The School is now capable of catering for 55 boys, and it is expected that 53 pupils will be placed at the beginning of the Summer Term 1973. At that date, Hartlepool will have 25 boys in residence, leaving only 5 boys attending residential special schools because of maladjustment in other parts of the country.

XVI. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The five nursery schools, Grantully, Ward Jackson, Hart Road, Greenock Road and Throston provide 282 places for children aged 3-5 years. 4 additional nursery schools with an added capacity of a further 240 places, 48 full-time and 192 part-time, are at present under construction and expected to open in the Spring of 1973. The nursery schools are:— The Brinkburn Nursery, situated in Chaucer Avenue, The West View Nursery, situated in the grounds of the West View Primary School, The Rift House Nursery, situated in the grounds of the Rift House Primary School, and The Seaton Carew Nursery School, situated in Elizabeth Way, Seaton Carew. The entry lists have already been subscribed, and these additional places should assist in meeting a considerable demand.

XVII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. No. of children suffering from notifiable infectious diseases reported to the Child Health Centre during the year :—

				1972	1971
Measles	..	..	..	6	66
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	2	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	2
Scarletina..	..	..	..	—	—

B. No. of children suffering from non-notifiable diseases reported to the Child Health Centre during the year :—

	1972	1971
Chicken Pox	31	17
Mumps	7	36
German Measles	18	3
Impetigo, etc.	1	—
Others (Influenza, Jaundice, etc.)	—	2
Scabies	22	—

XVIII. MORTALITY IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

One child of school age died during the year.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
Female	13 years	Sarcoma left femur

XIX. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Before, or within 14 days from the date when a child begins employment, he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. During 1972, 48 children were so examined and all were found fit to carry out the duties of their particular employment.

XX. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, required that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching professions, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory. During the year the following examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

Entrants to Training Colleges and University Departments of Education	144
Teachers entering service of Authority	8

TABLE I. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age groups Inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils who have re- ceived a full medical examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		No. (3)	No. (4)
1968 and later	15	15	—
1967	1,426	1,426	—
1966	14	14	—
1965	6	6	—
1964	8	8	—
1963	4	4	—
1962	637	637	—
1961	489	489	—
1960	11	11	—
1959	11	11	—
1958	6	6	—
1957 and earlier	770	770	—
Total	3,397	3,397	—

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 100%
Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total NIL

TABLE 2. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 4 (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1968 and later	—	2	2
1967	48	192	209
1966	1	3	3
1965	—	—	—
1964	—	1	1
1963	—	1	1
1962	33	76	100
1961	25	67	81
1960	—	2	1
1959	—	1	—
1958	—	2	—
1957 and earlier	41	83	114
Total ..	148	430	512

TABLE 3. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

NOTES :—

A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

No. of Special Inspections ..	125
No. of Reinspections ..	466
Total ..	<u>591</u>

TABLE 4. INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

NOTES :—

All cases of infestation however slight, should be included in Table C. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	79,840
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	4,426
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	5,677
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	422

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 5. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	41	40	27	13	57	37	125	90
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ..	46	57	41	24	58	68	145	149
	<i>b.</i> Squint ..	23	17	1	3	8	20	32	40
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	2	5	—	—	1	3	3	8
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing ..	12	20	8	9	10	13	30	42
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	8	21	6	6	3	35	17	62
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	1	4	2	—	1	7	4	11
7	Nose and Throat ..	28	119	7	11	7	63	42	193
8	Speech	10	41	—	—	—	11	10	52
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	21	—	2	1	16	1	39
10	Heart	—	12	—	—	1	9	1	21
11	Lungs	6	26	2	10	3	16	11	52
12	Developmental—								
	<i>a.</i> Hernia ..	1	6	—	—	1	2	2	8
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	—	13	—	1	3	15	3	29
13	Orthopædic—								
	<i>a.</i> Posture ..	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	8
	<i>b.</i> Feet ..	7	52	1	11	11	33	19	96
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	4	13	—	5	—	6	4	24
14	Nervous System—								
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy ..	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	—	1	3	1	1	3	4	5
15	Psychological—								
	<i>a.</i> Development	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	11
	<i>b.</i> Stability ..	2	6	—	—	—	13	2	19
16	Abdomen	1	4	—	1	1	3	2	8
17	Other	50	46	28	17	42	62	120	125

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

TABLE 6. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Pupils Requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	2	7
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ..	4	9
	<i>b.</i> Squint ..	5	1
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	—	1
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing ..	14	19
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	4	15
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	3	1
7	Nose and Throat ..	24	23
8	Speech.. ..	7	16
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	—	8
11	Lungs	4	14
12	Developmental—		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia ..	8	—
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	3	18
13	Orthopædic—		
	<i>a.</i> Posture ..	—	1
	<i>b.</i> Feet ..	7	10
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	4	8
14	Nervous System—		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy ..	—	1
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	1	7
15	Psychological—		
	<i>a.</i> Development	5	19
	<i>b.</i> Stability ..	10	17
16	Abdomen	—	5
17	Other	20	266

TABLE 7.

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,442
Total ..	1,459
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,903

TABLE 8.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	264
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	442
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	42
Received other forms of treatment ..	86
Total	834
Total No. of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1972	9
(b) in previous years	23

TABLE 9. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects.. .. .	—
Total ..	—

TABLE 10. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table 4).

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	55
Impetigo	12
Other Skin Diseases	51
Total ..	118

TABLE 11. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	80

TABLE 12. SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	361
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TABLE 13. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,320
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,444
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify :	
Miscellaneous Hospital Treatment ..	432
Poliomyelitis Immunisations	1,369
Diphtheria Immunisations	1,287
Rubella Vaccinations	250
Total ..	6,102

TABLE 14

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

(a) Attendance and Treatment							
1	No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—						
	(i) First Visit..	..	..	..	..	..	3,260
	(ii) Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,638
						Total ..	5,898
2	Additional Courses of treatment commenced						586
3	Fillings : Permanent Teeth						2,206
	Deciduous Teeth						878
4	No. of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth						1,968
	Deciduous Teeth						868
5	Extractions : Permanent Teeth						600
	Deciduous Teeth						2,535
6	General anaesthetics						722
7	Emergencies						396
8	Other Operations						
	(a) Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	4
	(b) Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(c) Other treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1,042
(b) Orthodontics							
1	New cases commenced during year						74
2	Cases completed during year						43
3	Cases discontinued during year						12
4	No. of removable appliances fitted						86
5	No. of fixed appliances fitted						—
6	Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant						—
(c) Prosthetics							
1	Pupils supplied with F.U. or L.L. (first time)						—
2	Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)						18
3	No. of dentures supplied						18
(d) Anaesthetics							
1	General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers						—
(e) Inspections							
1	First inspection at School. Number of Pupils						12,858
2	First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils						878
	Number of (1) + (2) found to require treatment						4,788
	Number of (1) + (2) offered treatment						4,515
3	Pupils re-inspected at School or Child Health Centre						1,901
	Number of (3) found to require treatment						528
	Number of (3) offered treatment						109

TABLE 15.

CHILDREN FOUND TO HAVE HAD TONSILLECTOMY
BY ENQUIRY AT ROUTINE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Group	No. Inspected		Found to have had Tonsillectomy			
	Boys	Girls	Boys		Girls	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1968 and later ..	7	8	—	—	—	—
1967	726	700	19	2.62	22	3.14
1966	9	5	—	—	—	—
1965	4	2	—	—	—	—
1964	6	2	1	16.66	—	—
1963	1	3	—	—	—	—
1962	305	332	39	12.79	53	16.00
1961	239	250	44	18.40	43	17.20
1960	6	5	—	—	—	—
1959	8	3	—	—	—	—
1958	3	3	—	—	—	—
1957 and earlier	411	359	68	16.54	55	15.32
Totals	1,725	1,672	171	9.91	173	10.34

